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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 211 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Il Duce's Threat To Madrid

"WATERLOO OF INDIAN CRICKET"

Tragedy Of Bungle And Bad Tactics

CHARGE SHEET AGAINST MAHARAJKUMAR

Team Of Talents Loses For Want Of Good Leadership

The 1936 Indian Cricket tour in England will go down as a "Waterloo" in the annals of the Indian Cricket. The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram is the hero of this tragedy.

India failed in tests, not for want of talents, but for want of a good tactician who could lead the team to victory.

Our London Correspondent in his inquest of the tour observes: "From the fight put up by India at Old Trafford, Manchester and Kennington Oval, it is clear that Indian Cricket is not as bad as depicted by the Maharajkumar when he broadcast from Old Trafford. Either he has an inferiority complex about the prowess of his countrymen, or the best way to get out of his responsibility for the failure of the tour, is to suggest that it is a long way for India to beat England, because South Africa achieved her ambition only recently.

WILL BE DIFFERENT STORY

But those who watched the Indian Tourists of 1932 and had followed the course of English Cricket from 1932 to 1936, have no hesitation to point out that English Cricket is not at its best to make India lose two battles out of three. In England itself, it is keenly felt that Allen would be making a serious mistake, if he felt that the side that he is taking to Australia, is the best, because it beat India twice. It has fallen to the lot of only a few to be outspoken and to point out that, if India had a tactician to captain her, the result of the Test series would have been different."

STORY OF BUNGLE

"What has surprised the cricketing folk in this country is the gamble of the Maharajkumar in the Third Test Match. The exclusion of three players—Hindlekar, C. S. Nayudu and Bannerjee—was a piece of misadventure, and not a bold gamble."

ACT OF HUMILIATION

He concludes: "Now let us look forward to 1940, when India would be sending another party of cricketers to play against England. By that time, we will have learnt a lesson at a heavy price. The part of this lesson will be that no Indian team would be sent abroad under the management of an Englishman and certainly not under the management of an Army man, connected with the officials. Major Brittain-Jones will be remembered for a long time for the many acts of humiliation to which he has subjected the Indian players. In future, we will do well, if we have a Captain, who has qualifications for such a task. We have an initial disadvantage in having a Maharaja, or even a 'chota' Maharaja or a Zamindar as our skipper."

(From Our Sports Correspondent)

LONDON, August 22.

(By Air Mail).

With the conclusion of the third Test match at Kennington Oval, the 1936 tour by the Indian cricketers of this country is as good as over. Mahomed Nissar has already taken leave of his friends and is now on the high seas. In a few days L. Amar Singh will be another of the Indian party who will be wished 'bon voyage' by his many admirers and perhaps if the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram would not insist on being a strict disciplinarian, yet another member, who is not to play any more in the tour owing to injuries, would like to leave these shores for his home town. Those who will be remaining in England until the 18th of September—the day on which the tourists, as a party will leave London for India—will be engaged in matches of minor importance. The cricket season in England is rounded off with a few festival matches and India will play one of these games followed by the final encounter with the local Indian Gymkhana Club at Osterley.

PATAUDI PLAYS HARMONIUM

The tourists, after the third Test match, spent the last three days in sight-seeing, visiting friends and in some cases accepting the hospitality of their personal friends who had arranged Indian musical parties and dinners in their honour. The Nawab of Pataudi, at one of such parties, entertained our Indian guests, by himself playing on the harmonium on Thursday evening. The Maharaj Kumar has numerous friends and admirers in this country, as every member of his class has. Naturally, he, too, is being feasted by his friends in return for his hospitality to them either in India or on the present tour Only Major C. K. Nayudu has been leading a quiet life since the aftermath of the ball that hit him on the chest on the third day of the Test match has been a continued spell of pain. An X-ray examination of the injured part of his body has revealed no serious consequences to his general health, but the gallant fighter, who took a leading hand in saving his side from an innings' defeat, needs complete rest for another week or so.

DOINGS OF THE TOURISTS

As I write this my thoughts go back to June of this year when I made myself bold to suggest that under the leadership of the Maharaj Kumar there was no chance of India winning a single Test

(Continued on page 7).

Mohammad Nissar, India's fast bowler (left) and Mr. A. S. DeMello, Secretary of the Indian Cricket Control Board, arrived by the mail boat on Thursday.

Indian Tour, Failure From All Points

Amarnath's Absence Ruins Chances Of Victory

The 1936 Indian Cricket Tour in England was a failure, both from the financial point of view and from the point of view of education of the younger members of the team, was the view of Mr. A. S. DeMello, Secretary of the Indian Board of Cricket Control as expressed in an interview with a Representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. DeMello and Mohamed Nissar, the Indian fast-bowler, arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Mail Boat "Rawalpindi."

Nissar was not inclined to say anything about the tour in England.

Mr. DeMello added that Amarnath's absence from England was very keenly felt by well-known critics of the game in that country, and said, "It is hardly necessary to say that his absence ruined our chances of success."

Interviewed by the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. A. S. D'Mello, Secretary of the Board of Indian Cricket Control said "taking the Indian tour as a whole, it was not a success financially upto the Third Test. The tour also did not provide any scope for the education of the younger members of the team, especially in view of the fact that half the side was sitting out.

AMARNATH'S ABSENCE TELLS.

"It is very gratifying to be told by the best critics of the game in England that four of our players would very easily find a place in any world side. The opening pair Merchant and Mushtaq Ali, Mohd. Nissar, the hero of the tour, and Amarsingh who is perhaps the best of his kind of bowlers in the world after the war, would easily walk into the world eleven. Our failure in England was due to a very great extent to the lack of slow left-hand swing bowlers which is absolutely necessary in the wet season. During the latter part of the tour, after the return of Amarnath to India, the absence of a strong fourth or fifth wicket batsman to support the opening pair was keenly felt. It is, therefore, absolutely essential for India to commence building up the team on those lines.

INDIA'S TEST STATUS.

Referring to the criticism that India had not yet attained international cricket status, Mr. D'Mello said "I most emphatically say that it is a gross misstatement of facts. I am alluding to the statements of Mr. E. H. D. Sewell of the 'Times of India.' I had during my visit discussions about our team with D. R. Jardine, Fry and Plum Warner, and they were all full of praise to our side, and thought that the standard of Indian cricket was as good as of other British Dominions. These three foremost English cricketers considered that India had made immense strides, and cricket played by Indians was of a very high standard. The result of the Third Test would have been different, had Hammond been caught at 1 and 96, or had been out, perhaps, l-b-w at 3. England's total in any case would not have exceeded 300, and India had sufficient batting to do as well, if not better, with the sun shining on all three days."

RUINED CHANCES.

Regarding the Amarnath incident, the Secretary of the Board said that the matter was "sub-judice" and he would not like to comment on it at this stage. He, however, added that the press and public of England were unanimous in commenting on the loss of Amarnath to the side, whom they consider as a cricketing genius. His absence was very keenly felt by them, and it is hardly necessary to say that it ruined our chances of success. The Amarnath incident was now before the Board, and I can assure that the matter will be dealt with extreme care and fairness.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

Referring to the Amarsingh-Naidu controversy, he said that Amarsingh had made it abundantly clear in England that he would play under any captain, so long as the strongest possible side was put on the field.

Mr. Mohd. Nissar is leaving for Bhopal on Friday evening, while Mr. D'Mello is proceeding to Delhi on Saturday.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

Latest Bulletin On Mahatma's Health Is Encouraging

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 3.

Latest reports on Mahatma Gandhi's illness show that there is no cause for anxiety.

The following variations happened in his temperature:

Wednesday night—105 degrees.

Thursday morning—102.5 degrees.

At the time of wiring—normal.

Dr. Sahani, Civil Surgeon, who examined Gandhiji at Segaon interviewed by the "United Press" said that though there was nothing to be anxious about, yet the attack of Malaria was none-theless severe. The frail old body of Gandhiji was shaken vigorously whenever the temperature rose. He was now shifted to the Civil Hospital at Wardha and careful attention was being paid.—United Press.

Details Of Illness

WARDHA, Sept. 3.

Mr. Mahadev Desai has sent the following to the "United Press":

Mahatma Gandhi had a mild attack of malaria on Saturday last. On Sunday the temperature came down to normal. But about noon Monday, he had another attack, preceded by severe shivering and fever. The temperature rose to 105 degrees, but gradually came down to normal by midnight.

On Tuesday I requested the Civil Surgeon of Wardha to accompany me to Shegaon, which he kindly did. He found blood pressure and everything else normal with Mahatmaji, but advised that, in view of the very high fever he had on the previous day Mahatmaji should shift to Wardha in order to be within easy reach of medical help. But Mahatmaji was not inclined to do so.

Fever Reaches Climax

Yesterday, the Civil Surgeon reported that, on examination of Mahatmaji's blood, he found there were many malarial parasites, and again urged him that he should go over to Wardha. In the afternoon the fever rose again, reaching to a climax at midnight.

It came down to normal only at 9 this morning, and he is now being shifted to the Civil Hospital at Wardha.

No reports were sent to the Press uptill now in accordance with Gandhiji's express desire to save his friends from unnecessary anxieties.

Sardar Believes Mahatma Bound To Be Alright

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, chairman of the Congress Central Parliamentary Committee, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning from Wardha.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health, he said that when he left Wardha at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, he was informed by the Medical Officer who had been at Sheogaon, that Gandhiji had a temperature of 100 degress. He was, of course, not aware of the later developments. He however, expressed concern at the news that the fever reached "the climax" on Wednesday night.

NO COMPLICATION

He said that malaria fever was prevalent in that area and blood examination of Gandhiji showed that there was a good number of Malarial germs. But there were no complications. "It is simple malaria, and I believe that Gandhiji is bound to get alright with proper care" he added.

CITY PERTURBED

The news that Gandhiji had been removed to the Civil Hospital at Wardha, was received in the city generally with grave concern. Great anxiety was expressed by Congressmen, in spite of the news received from Wardha that the temperature had reached normal at 9 on Thursday morning.

Italian 'Planes Reach Vigo

Soviet Join Non-Intervention Bloc, But Germany Is Reluctant

PARIS, Sept. 3.

The French Government has received a communication from the Madrid Government addressed to all Powers stating that 24 aeroplanes of Italian origin have arrived at Vigo.—Reuter.

ITALY'S STRONG PROTEST

ROME, Sept. 3.

Italian warships will probably be sent to Barcelona following the announcement that Italian workmen were killed in Barcelona, it is alleged, because they were in possession of religious images. The Italian Government have lodged a strong protest with the Government of Catalonia but it is stated in political quarters that the protests appear to be no longer sufficient. Italy is likely to be represented by Sgr. Grandi at the London Conference on non-Intervention but, it is stated in authoritative quarters, in view of the continued despatch of war material to Spain from other countries, Italy may be obliged to resume liberty of action.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

LONDON, September 3.

In view of the urgency of swift action British and French diplomacy is strenuously engaged in trying to effect the establishment of an International Committee of Control for non-intervention in Spain. Hitherto, Berlin has not replied to the proposal in this connection though Portugal has favourably replied, with the stipulation that the scope of the Committee should be more clearly defined.

Meanwhile it is undeniable that the insurgents in Spain are receiving more help than Government and also Portugal is a corridor for the passage of supplies to the insurgents.—Reuter.

SOVIET, HUNGARY AND FINLAND FALL IN LINE

LONDON, September 3.

The Soviet Government has informed Britain of its readiness to sit on the League of Nations' Co-ordinating Committee for the enforcement of non-intervention in Spain. The Hungarian and Finnish Governments have also agreed to be represented. Germany is now the only country from which no acceptance has been received.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Berlin has made further representations in this connection and an early favourable reply is hoped for.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

BERLIN.—Herr Hitler is now considering the question of appointing a delegate to the Committee. Germany is stated to be "ready in principle" to send a delegate but the question of competence of the Committee will first have to be considered.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BRUSSELS' CALL FOR PEACE

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.

The opening session of the Congress of the Universal Assembly for Peace resolved calling upon Governments involved in the Spanish Neutrality Agreement to undertake mediation.

The Assembly is attended by 3,000 delegates representing 40 countries.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW FOR PALESTINE?

Govt. May Strengthen Measures To Repress Lawlessness

LONDON, September 3.

The Palestinian situation was the chief subject at yesterday's four-hour Cabinet meeting, according to "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" Political Correspondents, the latter of whom avers that positive assurances were given at the meeting that there would be no suspension of Jewish immigration into the Palestine despite the desire of the local Government to compromise with the Arabs in order to end the strike and the campaign of violence.

Both correspondents forecast strengthening of measures to repress lawlessness and possibly the imposition of martial law.—Reuter.

TWO KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

JERUSALEM, September 3.

Flying Officer Hunter and Gunner were both killed when their plane crashed on the hillside during a daylong fight with Arabs near Tulkarem.

Another pilot - officer was wounded in the leg. He brought his plane down safely. One officer and two men of land forces were wounded during the engagement.—Reuter.

Troop Manoeuvres Cancelled

LONDON, September 3.

The manoeuvres of the First Division of the Regular Army due in Sussex to-day, have been cancelled and troops are returning to Aldershot.

It is learned from the War Office that the reason for the cancellation is the question of reinforcements for Palestine is under consideration.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH CURRENCY WEAKENED

LONDON, September 3.

The booming of guns near the Franco-Spanish frontier had a seismic effect on the Foreign Exchange Market, where nervousness over the French political and financial situation resulted in an increased selling pressure on Francs from Paris and Amsterdam.

The anticipated repayment of the Belgian Loan to the French Railways as the renewal of it is doubtful, also contributed to the weakness of the French currency. During the morning, several names usually connected with British control bought Francs but in the course of the afternoon, British authorities openly supported the franc at 76.53.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.

Mr. Lloyd George who is paying first visit to Germany since war is motoring to Berchtesgaden. Herr Hitler's country estate from Munich in the afternoon to interview the Chancellor.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

4. HELP WANTED.

Can any gentleman or society please help a young man in difficulties to the extent of Rs. 500, which can be recovered in regular monthly instalments of Rs. 15. Security can be given. Please write to Box No. 3866, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted six organisers of either sex for Bombay City and Suburbs on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for a progressive Indian Insurance company. Only those experienced in the line need apply to Box No. 6859, "Bombay Chronicle".

We want a very reliable man to look after retail shop in Bombay. He should understand local languages. Seven hours attendance. Pay Rupees Fifty. Deposit Rupees Three Hundred. Apply to-day, Kolsah Products Co., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (6870).

Wanted at once. (1) A lady graduate in Mathematics. (2) A lady graduate with Geography and Domestic Science. Good knowledge of Hindi indispensible, preference will be given to trained candidates. Apply stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, minimum pay acceptable with attested copies of testimonials to the Secretary and Executor. Murarilal Khattri High School for Girls, Agra. (6869).

Wanted a Typist Clerk, knowing well Gujrati. Apply Mouji Vishram and Co., Jooma Musjid, Bombay 2. (6856).

Wanted Salesman for canvassing Orders of good hand-made cloth on Commission. Apply Box No. 6852, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced and qualified compounder outside India. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6848, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (6857).

Wanted for night-shift experienced and competent Supervisors, Assistants, Jobbers, and millhands for the Spinning, Weaving and Engine Departments. Apply Manager, The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., Poona. (6840)

44. MEDICAL.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted—Loan of rupees three lakhs for a South Indian Landlord on wet lands valued about ten lakhs. Apply Box No. 6864 "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—At once organisers one for each district in India. Only influential and experienced gentlemen need apply for particulars to the Standard Policy Coy. of India 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 6863.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Novelty in Sarie Borders—Brocade Sarie borders in silk, half-fine, and real gold and silver thread in various registered patterns and colours recently introduced by the Swadeshi Silk & Ribbon Mills Co., Benares, can be had from Messrs. Kanti Lal & Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Chandra Chawk, Bombay 2. (6806).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WRITE IN THE DARK
With our Luminous Pencil Rs. 7-8 each.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 5th October 1936, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1936.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 21st September 1936 to Monday the 5th October 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. J. DIVEKAR,
Secretary.

3864

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 23,000 tons of First class Jharriah coal or any other coal of equally good quality for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1936, and will be received by the undersigned up to the noon of 30th September, 1936.

Tender form can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5, which will not be refunded.

Tenders from Colliery proprietors or recognised Managing Agents only will be considered.

NIHAL CHAND SARWAL,
Rai Bahadur,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Bikaner: 28-8-36. Bikaner.

3848.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Forest Department Rewa State.

(1) MYRABOLAMS, KHAIR AND OTHER MINOR FOREST PRODUCT.

1. The following leases will be auctioned:—
(a) Myrabolams and Dhawa leaves of all the 7 Ranges (Umaria, Pali, Shahdol, Jaithari, Beohari, and Manpur of Umaria Division and Range Madwas of Rewa Division) will be sold together. Period 3 years.
(b) Khair (Katha) coupes will be sold in and for each of the above Ranges separately except for Shahdol and Pali, in which case the coupe will lie in both these Ranges. Period one year in each case.
(c) Other products e.g. honey, wax, medicinal flowers, roots etc. and gum (Excluding Kullu), will be sold together for each of the above seven Ranges separately. Period one year in each case.
2. The bids will be lump sum annual.
3. The present lease for all the products of the 7 ranges is held on an annual lump sum of Rs. 1,23,111 and expires on 30th September, 1936. The average annual collection of Harra from the whole area has been 1-1/2 lac to 2 lac maunds and of Katha nearly four thousand maunds.
4. The auction will be held in Rewa on FRIDAY, the 25th of September, 1936 at 10 A.M. in Chhoti Kothi.
5. A copy of a Patta for each kind of lease along with a copy of general conditions of sale and a trace map of the concerned area can be had on a pre-payment of Re. 1 for Harra and 0-8-0 for the rest, from the undersigned or the Divisional Forest Officer, Umaria, B. N. Rly.
6. Any other particulars, if required, will also be supplied.

D. S. KHANDELWAL
B.A., P.F.S.,
Chief Forest Officer.
Rewa State.

Rewa, C.I.
Via Satna, G. I. P. Rly.

3860.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESMAIL HAJI ABBA has agreed to sell to me, Dr. Husseinkhan Hyderkhan, the land hereditaments premises and the building known as Roshan Building standing thereon and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims to or right over the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, lien, sale, inheritance, lease, gift, trust, right of way or any other easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at the below mentioned address within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale or transfer of the said property will be completed without reference to such claims and the same (if any) shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages tenements dwelling house or a building known as Roshan Building standing thereon situate on the west side of Kelusker Road, Dadar, in the Registration District and Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three-hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts out of a bigger plot of land which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1433 and Cadastral Survey No. 1663 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4226 (6) and Street No. 587/E and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kelusker Road, on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to the Vendor and beyond that by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bachoo Mohamed and on or towards the South by the property of Damoder Mahadeo Pansare.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1936.

(DR.) HUSSEINKHAN HYDERKHAN.
Makhdoomia Manzil, 2nd floor, near Dargah, 70, Mahim Bazar, Bombay.

3859.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION FOR LETTERS of Administration of the property and credits of BAI MUKATABAI BABAJI GANDHI alias Bai Rukhminibai, wife of Dhondo Keshav Gangan, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Rawji Shishupal Chawl, Sewri New Road, Bombay No. 15, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

DHONDO KESHAV GANGAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the husband of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Saktewadi Bidi shop at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 2nd day of September, 1936.

Messrs JOSHI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3865

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of Green Esquire and Others, TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of Old Cornaglia, 39, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Grandfather English Hall clock (John Walker), Zunda cabinet Remington Portable typewriter, Musical Box, Chesterfield sets, Godrej and Milner safes, Bronze figures, etc.

BANKER & CO.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYANDAS DEVRAM AKHAI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, trust, gift, inheritance and otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, situate at Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue and Assistant Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North Side of 1st Bholwada Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 11 and now under C. Ward Nos. 5303-5304, Street Old No. 48-50(1) and New No. 42 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386, New No. 2265, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 1B/572 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2404 of the Bhuleshwar Division and containing by admeasurement 67.58 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the house of Bhoee Jugjiwan Kallianji, on or towards the West by the house formerly belonging to Naranji Purshottam and now belonging to Kilachand Devchand, on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said first Bholwada Street.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1936.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3857.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Tel. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FILM "MARD-KA-BACHA" ALIAS "VILLIAN" AND ITS POSTERS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Chaturbhai Mangalbhai Patel, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maneklal B. Patel, the Mortgagor, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th February, 1936.

1 Negative Film of Mard-ka-Bacha.
3 Copies of Positive.
1 Copy of Rush Print.
9 Trailors, Sheet Posters single and double, photo sets, show cards throwaway, booklets, etc.

The above Film will be sold with all the rights of booking, exhibition and showing the same in cinemas and all other rights therein.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.,

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5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
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ACHHUT KANYA
7th WEEK

LAUREL and HARDY
in 90 mad merry moments
"BOHEMIAN GIRL"
A Metro-Goldwyn full length latest comedy at
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SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
MIGHTIEST MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
which has entertained Millions in South India
'GARUDA GARVA BHANGAM'
LIVELY COMEDY — CHARMING SONGS — SWEET MUSIC — GOOD RECORDING.
Featuring:—
MISS MOHANAMBAL,
VIDWAN SREENIVASAN
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and other well-known stars will be shown at your favourite THEATRE
PLAZA
SATURDAY
5th SEPTEMBER
AT 10 A.M.

CENTRAL
Near ALBLESS BAUG, CHARNI RD.—Off QUEEN'S RD.
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
M.-G.-M.'s FUNNIEST FARCE OF THE WHOLE YEAR!
"KELLY THE SECOND"
with
PATSY KELLY
CHARLEY CHASE
AT LAST!
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SENSATION OF THE SCREEN!
THE
GREAT
(THAT'S THE WORD FOR IT)
ZIEGFELD
OPENING SATURDAY 5TH SEPTEMBER
The FINEST THING EVER ATTEMPTED ON SCREEN OR STAGE!
THE LIFE OF THE GREATEST SHOWMAN ON EARTH—
FLORENCE ZIEGFELD
who brought to prominence stars like
EDDIE CANTOR
WILL ROGERS
FANNIE BRICE
Amongst others
SEE WILLIAM POWELL ENACT THE GREATEST ROLE HE EVER PLAYED!
Supported by the greatest cast ever assembled
MYRNA LOY
LUISE RAINER
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ERNEST COSSART
FANNIE BRICE
AND OTHERS
Plans Open at Theatre.
BOOK SEATS EARLY.
NOTE:—The show timings are changed due to the length of the film.
DAILY: 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
Remember September 5th
at
CENTRAL
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD
OFF QUEEN'S ROAD.
'Phone 27787.

Regular Lubrication Is Very Necessary

(Continued from Page 9.)

efficiency if rust forms in between the leaves. To keep the spring leaves in very good condition it is advisable to fit gaiters containing lubricant. The gaiters provide ample lubrication and cover formed above is a complete obstruction and protection against the dirt and mud.

The ends of the spring leaves should be sufficiently lubricated as great friction takes place on these points.

There are varieties of bearings employed on the motor car but all of them require some kind of lubricant. Lubrication ensures long life of the bearing whereas grit and rust are the chief enemy.

The threads in the ends of rods on which the nuts and check nuts work may be cleaned and covered with a thin film of grease to prevent rusting.

On finishing the lubricant service, the surplus lubricant particularly on the body may be cleaned off otherwise it will spoil the clothes of the occupants and will pick up dust.

Pity The Poor Pedestrian

(Continued from Page 9.)

Education must precede Enforcement.

Some of our Educational friends here are tempted to say "Our Syllabus is already full. Here is one advocating another subject". Gentlemen, I am not doing so. All I ask you is to illustrate the curricular subjects, which are taught in the schools to-day by examples from the world we live in. Since SAFETY is life, the Safety Knowledge that is required to make adventure possible can be taught by illustrations through languages, Geography, Science, Drawing and Mathematics.

The co-ordination that is necessary to solve this problem will necessitate the appointment of a small well-manned Committee with Sub-Committees, covering the general subjects of Engineering Revision, Education and Enforcement. This panel gives a suggestion as to the constitution of these Sub-Committees. The Vice-Chairman has an extremely important part to play. No enterprise which directly affects the public can operate effectively without public support. The Press must be kept informed of the Plan. This is the Vice-Chairman's job. It is the Press who will be able to mould public opinion, check public reaction, and enable the public to ventilate their opinions on the plan.

DO IT NOW

"Fellow Rotarians" as important members of the Community, "may I ask you to Press Public Bodies and the Press for:"

(1) The recognition of Road Education as being necessary to the solution of the Traffic Problem;
(2) The co-ordination of the three factors in the problem, viz., Engineering Revision, Education and Enforcement, into a Central Traffic Committee charged with the responsibility of formulating and directing a plan for the solution of the Traffic Problem.

In view of the accidents we have had in this City, and the many more we are going to have, if nothing is done in the matter, let us remember that Action is the only Prayer that is Answered. Therefore, gentlemen, DO IT NOW.

On 5th and 6th September
SATURDAY and SUNDAY
at 10-30 a.m.
TAMIL TALKIES
SATHYA SEELAN
featuring
THYAGARAJA
BAGHAVAHHAR
at
KOHINOOR
CINEMA DADAR (B.B.)

On SATURDAY & SUNDAY ON 5th. SEPT. & 6th SEPT. At 10-30 A.M.
TAMIL TALKIES
LALITHANGE
at
HINDMATA
PAREL

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THE MAHABHARATA. (Condensed in Sage Vyasa's own words). Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Compiled by Pandit A. M. Srinivasachariar. Translated by Dr. V. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D. Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Re. 1-4. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review." Re. One.

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REJUVENATION.

If you want to preserve your good looks or to recapture lost loveliness the first thing you must learn is that perfect beauty is dependent upon a healthy skin structure. Health alone cannot preserve facial beauty. You must aid health in combating destructive forces. As the outer skin decomposes with age it must be removed to reveal the fresh youthful complexion that lies beneath. And the best method, experts agree, of giving Nature a helping hand is the regular use of Mercolized Wax. Buy an ounce or two of this wonderful complexion wax from your chemist, smoothing a thin film over face and neck nightly, invisibly, but none the less effectively, the wax removes the wrinkles, exchanging faded, discoloured complexions for youthful loveliness. Give Mercolized Wax a trial and you will also give your complexion new youth and beauty.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

Stop that Cold with VAPEX
A drop on your handkerchief

GONORRHOEA CURED

ACUTE or CHRONIC—

Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Rukminibai Bhaskar (23 years), wife of a Forest Guard at Thana, died at the K. E. M. Hospital early this morning of extensive burns.

B. B. Bhopatrao, the forest guard, deposed that on August 30 last, the woman poured some kerosene oil on the 'seghri' and struck a match. The flames caught her sari and she sustained extensive burns.

"Shock due to extensive burns accidentally sustained from a coal seghri", was the verdict recorded by the City Coroner.

Because a loan of Rs. 10 was refused him, by his friends, Bhikoo Genoo, who had no fixed job, took some opium.

He visited his friends at De Lisle Road. The loan was refused by them, and all the friends, went to sleep. The deceased also went to sleep after a while. Shortly after, his friends discovered him lying in an unconscious condition. He was removed to hospital.

"Death by opium self-administered" was the verdict recorded by the City Coroner to-day at the inquest on his body.

At the adjourned inquest on the body of Hazari Nabhoo (6 years) who was stated to have been knocked down by a motor cycle on August 28 last at Santa Cruz, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Biharilal Daddoo, a hawker, deposed to having seen the deceased run across the road. A motor-cyclist who came from the direction of Andheri knocked her down, and fell on her.

The motor-cycle, he added, was proceeding at a moderate speed. It pushed the girl 25 feet forward, and fell on her.

Mr. D. K. Atre, the motor-cyclist, said that the girl suddenly ran across the road and dashed into his motor-cycle.

Blind Woman Knocked Down

An old, blind and deaf Muslim woman, so far unidentified, was knocked down by a tram car at Sandhurst Road on Tuesday night. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died a few hours after admission.

At the inquest on her body to-day, the tram-driver, Kanhayalal, stated that the woman rushed out to cross the road between two victorias. He applied brakes but before the car stopped, the woman had been knocked down. A policeman removed her to hospital.

Sergeant James Riley of the Dongri Police stated that no eye-witness could be traced. The woman appeared to be a mendicant.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner

---

The sentence of life transportation passed on a 19-year-old youth, Kondi Sahadu, by the Sessions Judge of Poona, was confirmed by Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court who dismissed his appeal.

The appellant was convicted of the murder of a young girl and attempted to kill her brother, as a result of eating poisoned sweets which he gave them.

Another accused, Balkrishna Kashiram Kale, a Hawildar in the Yerawda Mental Hospital, who was involved in the offence as an instigator, also received the same sentence.

In December last the second accused went on leave to Aundh, where his two children died after a short illness in the house of his step brother, Maruti, with whom he was putting up.

Balkrishna suspected Maruti's wife, Sonu, and her sister Babai to be responsible for the tragedy, and his suspicion was confirmed after he had consulted a "sadhu". He, therefore, decided to avenge his children's death by killing Babai's two children, Yamu, a daughter, and Mahadu, a son

Balkrishna took the help of the appellant in putting through his sinister design. Accordingly, the appellant gave the victims some "pedas" which were mixed with arsenic. As the stuff tasted bitter, the boy threw it away after eating a little of it.

The little girl, however, ate both the "pedas" given to her. Both the children became ill thereafter and the girl died as a result of the poison.

In the Sessions Court, both the accused were found guilty by the jury who recommended the appellant for mercy on account of his youthful age.

Sad Experience Of Punjabi Youth

The sad experience of a Punjabi youth who came to Bombay in quest of employment, were related in the Girgaum Court to-day.

It was alleged the young lad who is under age, met the accused Narayansing Kishansing at C. P Tank. The accused it seems enquired of the boy his purpose in coming to Bombay from Lahore. Finding him a stranger he promised to get him a job through a friend.

As they were proceeding along the road at the C. P. Tank, the accused Narayansing met accused No. 2(now absconding). It seems both of them took the boy to Churchgate where the second accused took Rs. 201 from the complainant (boy) on the plea of buying some presents to be given to the 'Sab.' Thereafter it was alleged he absconded on the pretext of buying some liquor for the 'sab'.

It was further alleged that subsequently the boy was taken by the accused to a pan shop at C.P. Tank from where the complainant's bed was taken. They then proceeded to Jar Mahal Dhobi Talao where the accused asked the boy to wait and never turned up till he was arrested by the Lamington Road Police yesterday near about G.P.O.

Pending further inquiries the accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 in default was to be remanded into Police custody till 17th September.

Manekshah Sorabji Mistry, a clerk in the Sun Life Assurance Company surrendered himself at the C.I.D. office to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,910 belonging to company.

Sergeant Gibbs of the C.I.D. placed the accused before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court to-day and applied for his remand in custody.

The officer told the Court that the accused was entrusted by the company with the work of receiving and opening all insured and registered letters addressed to the company by their policy-holders.

It was alleged that, in the course of his duties, the accused received certain insured letters sent by Policy holders in which the premiums were enclosed. He misappropriated sums totalling about Rs. 2,910.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared on behalf of the accused and applied for bail. The Magistrate ordered the accused to deposit Rs. 800 in cash and furnish a surety in like amount.

GOVT. GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Belgium Vice-Consul's Appointment Confirmed

Yesterday's "The Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the following Civil Appointments:—

POLITICAL AND REFORMS DEPTS.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. Goffin as Vice-Consul for Belgium at Bombay with effect from the 30th June 1933.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr. Edwin Thomas Baptista. to officiate as Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. M. R. Jayakar retiring from the 5th September 1936.

The services of Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton, on return from leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Deputy Inspector General of Police in the Western India States and Gujarat States Agencies.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPT.

The Reverend F. Cowburn, Chaplain of Colaba, is granted leave on average pay for four months, followed by leave on half average pay for seven months, with effect from 24th October 1936 or the subsequent date of relief.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Bolton, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as Collector of Surat, vice Mr. R. G. Davies, I.C.S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Captain H. S. Smithwick, M.B.B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), I.M.S., to officiate as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, B. J. Medical School, Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Candy, M.B.B.S (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., appointed to officiate as Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

Lieutenant A. L. Hudson, I.M.D., to officiate as Resident Medical Officer, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Captain H. S. Smithwick, I.M.S., transferred.

Mr. N. C. Datta, M.Sc., to be Assistant Professor of Bio-Chemistry at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, on probation for two years.

PROMOTION BY EXAMINATION

System Leads To Favouritism And Victimisation In G. I. P., Says Mr. S. C. Joshi

A large number of the Store Staff of the G. I. P. Railway met, under the auspices of the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, at the Union's Head Office on the 2nd evening of September 1936, when Mr. S. C. Joshi addressed them dealing with problem of examination of the Store Staff as a measure to decide their seniority.

Referring first to the method of the "White-Book" and the "Black Book," he said, that the system of examination as newly meditated by the C.O.S., Parel, is likely to lead to favouritism and victimisation. He did not want to attriubte bad motives to the Officers concerned, is saying so, for in the latter's opinion it might be the best of solution to establish the order of seniority and the consequent promotions. Such competitive examinations might bring real merit to light, which perchance due to the slow process that exists till now, might be thrown in the background and suffer and the efficiency of the Office might increase thereby. Still all this zeal and enthusiasm for a high ideal, like this, was ill-placed!

Many instances could be given, where even Selections Grade examinations were opposed. If there was nothing to say against the seniormost man, he was surely entitled for promotion to higher grade. It would not be too much to suggest, that the system as it exists in the postal department should be universally adopted. The main idea that hovered about the circular of examination, issued by the C.O.S. Parel was to block promotion. A candidate might fail due to various reasons; other than incapacity: A failure might even be caused by the ever-changing mood and opinion of the examiners.

Before the meeting closed, Mr. S. B. Talekar drew attention to an article in "Kesari" which hinted at the activities of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, as a passing remark, while pointing to a great success achieved by the French Railwaymen's Federation, and supporting Mr. Joshi's appeal to unite and stand, said:

It was an indirect hint that unless they became bona-fide constituents of the A.I.R.M. Federation and strengthened it, there was no possibility of such success and achievement. He urged them, therefore, to unite under its banner and reap the good fruit of success.

AMBERNATH STRIKERS FIRM

Gagging Orders On Leaders Do Not Deter Match Workers

Mr. N. V. Phadke writes:

In spite of repressive and gagging orders on their leaders the workers of the Ambernath Match Factory are united and firm in their resolve to fight for their rights to better standards of life.

The latest strike news is summarised below:—

Eleven strike leaders of the Western India Match Factory Ambernath, appeared in the court of the First Class Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, on Tuesday to answer the notices served on them, "to show cause why they should not be ordered to execute a personal bond of Rs. 200/ with one surety of good character and solvency for the same amount for keeping peace for a period of nine months under section 107 C. P. Code."

Application For Bail.

Messrs. C. T. Ranadive (Thana), K. T. Chandi (Bombay) and Argade (Thana) appeared on behalf of the strikers and asked for adjournment of the case in as much as their client intended to apply to the upper court for transfer of the case to another court.

The Resident Magistrate granted the adjournment and fixed the 12th inst. for the next hearing of the case.

One more striker on whom a similar notice was issued has not yet been traced.

The Managing Committee of the Match Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath, distributed jwari and rice to the starving strikers' families on Monday last.

We appeal to all citizens of Bombay to contribute liberally to the strikers' Relief Fund

LAWSON'S

LIQUEUR SCOTCH

Whisky Worthy : : Of Your Palate : :

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ACID STOMACH INDIGESTION GAS & WIND ended!

RELIEF IN A FEW SECONDS WITH COMPLETE STOMACH TREATMENT

It is excess acid in the stomach that causes indigestion, stomach upset and pain, sours the food and creates wind and heartburn. It attacks the delicate stomach lining and may even cause ulcers. Here is a quick, sure way to check it. Medical research proves 'Bisurated' Magnesia the quickest acting stomach remedy—*that is why doctors use it.* Not merely a palliative for pain, but a complete stomach treatment which neutralises acidity and soothes and heals the acid-seared stomach lining.

THE WORLD'S QUICKEST STOMACH REMEDY IS

'Bisurated' MAGNESIA

See this sign on every pack BISMAG from chemists everywhere

READ, REFLECT & ACT IMMEDIATELY

because DELAY IS DANGEROUS

★ "Within the range of every man's ambition, now and ever, is encompassed an ability to guarantee through personal effort ease and peace to his wife and children, as long as they, not he, shall live. Men are selfish in their zeal to be the sole and independent contributors to the welfare of their families. To attain that goal no sacrifice is too great and no burden too onerous."

★ "Life Insurance is the most practical method ever devised to give permanence to the average man's protective instinct. Life Insurance truly measures a man's willingness to provide for his dependents a comfort and a contentment in which he does not propose to share. Confident of its services and worth money which might be used for passing pleasures is allotted with courageous, unselfish resolution to a contract to extend beyond the grave payment on a love-created debt."

★ "Of all the discoveries and inventions of human genius that which robs *death of its terrors* must be regarded as the greatest. Life Insurance performs this beneficent task most ably. It is Life Insurance which supports the widowed mother and the orphaned children. It is Life Insurance which pays the mortgage on the home and keeps the little family together. It is Life Insurance which converts the brick and mortar of the factory into bread and butter. It is Life Insurance which transmits and transmutes the intangible of personality into legal tender.

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Ootman & White Flower Show To Advantage

Funny Face, Zozan And Turkish Prince Shape Well At Exercise

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, September 3.

The 'big noises' engaged in the Trial Plate on Saturday went through their paces during the week, and from the look of things it is not going to be a one horse affair by any means.

Note:—Play On and Mas D'Antibes have declined since above message was received.

PLAY ON (C. Hoyt) moved splendidly in a 4 furlongs spurt on the tan. Has an outstanding chance.

COUNT ITO (Burn) shaped very well in a 6 furlongs burst with SEATON ROSS (R. Bell). The former has improved and should run prominently.

MAS D'ANTIBES (Munro) covered a mile at steady pace. The Bhopal horse is so well at the moment that he should prove PLAY ON'S most dangerous rival.

PIN MONEY (Lott) had the assistance of DIAGONAL (Read) over a mile on the tan. Both moved freely and are in fine fettle.

BEDSOCKS (Brace) was tried out with PROVENCE ROSE (Riding Boy) over a mile on the race track. The pair gave a good display but the former appeared to have something in reserve.

THERMOMETER (Obaid) outstayed a stablemate over the mile course. Very fit.

OOTMAN (Balfour) made a favourable impression in a 9 furlongs gallop on the tan.

POMPIDHOR (Brace) beat WAGON HILL (S. Black) in a 9 furlongs trial on the race track by a narrow margin. A fit pair.

AURANGZEBE (Read) spurted 3 furlongs in fine style. Must win shortly.

KIRKIBOST (Simmons) travelled 10 furlongs. Is fit.

FRANCOLIN (S. Black) showed to great advantage over 10 furlongs on the tan. May win if in mood.

QUICK IMAGE (Brace) proved superior to RUNNING SEA (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop.

CYBO (Evans) pleased in a 9 furlongs spin on the tan. Greatly improved.

PRATAP SINHA (Britt) held SILVER SALMON (Riding Boy) in a mile test on the tan. The former can win when wanted.

SWINDON (Burn) sprinted 5 furlongs on the tan. Fair.

MENADO (Simmons) was sent a mile on the tan. Moved freely and improves with every gallop.

AQUILA (Forsyth) had GOLDEN PRINCE (Evans) for company over 7 furlongs on the tan. Both shaped well.

RAPSONIA (Southall) held ZORAWAR (Purtoosingh) in a 7 furlongs gallop on the tan. Fair.

CHAPEI (S. Black) covered a mile in pleasing fashion. Fit and well.

WHITE FLOWER (Hutchins) was seen at his best in a 6 furlongs burst on the tan. Likely winner.

YAWIR AWAR (Burn) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

NUR JEHAN (Harding) displayed fine action over 6 furlongs on the tan. In great fettle.

BURGESS (Brace) shaped better than BADEN (S. Black) over 6 furlongs.

TAJ SHAMAMA (Riding Boy) was fair in a 5 furlongs gallop.

FUNNY FACE (C. Hoyt) was much superior to ORIENT (H. McQuade) in a 4 furlongs spurt.

MONEY ORDER (Burn) travelled a mile in great style. Should be a safe proposition if he runs.

MUJBIL HATIM (Brace) went a mile. Fit and well.

AL GHAZI (Burn) moved well in a mile gallop.

BREACH (S. Black) shaped fair over a mile.

ZOZAN (Leeson) gave a good account of himself against THE DUKE (Evans) in a mile trial on the tan. Keep an eye on the former.

THE VICEROY (Obaid) was in excellent shape when sent 10 furlongs on the tan.

HAZIMA (Hutchins) put up a good show over 9 furlongs. Has struck form again.

GOLD FISH (Riding Boy) impressed in a mile gallop on the race track.

BAHADUR AL IRAQ (Burn) covered a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

KUTUB (Brace) beat VIRKUMAR (Riding Boy) over 9 furlongs on the tan.

SILVER FISH (Riding Boy) galloped 9 furlongs. Fit and well.

ZOOLUM (Lott) was sent 9 furlongs. Fit and well.

PROSPERITY (Balfour) went 9 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

TURKISH PRINCE (Read) finished in front of NO LIMIT (O'Neale) over 9 furlongs on the tan.

AL BARMAKI (H. McQuade) travelled 9 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

Particular note should be made of the following who have worked well on the track:—TIGER TIM, ROYAL PRINCE AND ORKHAN.

ROUND TRIP ACROSS ATLANTIC

U. S. Night Club Owner And Air Line Pilot Make Bold Venture

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Harry Richman, the Broadway Night Club owner, and Dick Merril, the airline pilot, left at 3/37 E.S.T. on a Transatlantic flight to England.

The airmen plan to make a round trip across the Atlantic stopping at Croydon only long enough to refuel.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE DEFEATS IRISH BY 5 GOALS TO 2

25,000 Spectators Witness Keen Soccer Duel

GLASSGOW, Sept. 2.

At Glasgow the Scottish League beat the Irish League by 5 goals to 2.

25,000 spectators watched the game. The Scottish forwards with delightful combination overran the Irish defence in the first half, but were inclined to be over artistic.

Harrison, Delaney and Armstrong scored for Scotland Shearer for Ireland and Murphy for Scotland two minutes before the interval.

On resumption the Scots rested on their laurels and the Irish attacked desperately. Walker scored for Scotland and Baird for Ireland.—Reuter

A message from Pine Valley says:—

America won the foursomes in the Walker Cup.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Play On & Mas d'Antibes Decline In Trial Plate

The following are the acceptances for the Third Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8st. 7 lbs. Arabs 5 years old to carry 8st. 5 lbs. Arabs 4 years old to carry 8st. 1 lb. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Arabs in Classes II and III 7 lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply).

White Flower 9-3, Karam Allah 9-3, Yawir Awar 9-3, Vershan 9-3, Burgess 9-3, Golden Crown 8-11, Mujbil Hatim 8-7, Lucky Boy 8-0 Happy King 8-0, and Taj Shamama 7-8

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. (Div. II.) —Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600 third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Hazima 9-4, German 8-10, Rustom 8-9, Havana, 8-7, Kaballa 8-5, Orkhan 8-3, Tariff 8-0, Al Barmaki 7-13, Mahboobat Tariq 7-11, Zoolum 7-9, Silver Fish 7-9, Virkumar 7-7, and Jaffal 7-0.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. (Div. I.) —Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Kanda 9-4, Hakim Pasha 9-0, No Limit 8-12, Orient 8-10, Al Muqbil 8-9, Poppy Day 8-5, Buick 8-5, Kutub 8-4, Dilawar 8-4, Mumrih 8-3, Turkish Prince 8-0, Prosperity 7-11, Alharith 7-10, Aslan Beg 7-7, Gold Fish 7-7, Goolab 7-5 and Isfan 7-0.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Cybo 9-0, Follow Me 9-0, Quick Image 8-12, Cymro 8-12, Pratap Sinha 8-7, Dandy Brush 8-6, Tiger Tim 8-5, Francolin 8-3, Kirkibost 8-3, Ballylinch 8-2, Seaton Ross 8-2, Leicester Lady 8-2 and Ashvaraj 8-1.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Honeysuckle 9-7, The Earl 9-4, Kilfinane 9-4, Marseilles 9-3, It 9-0, Zorawar 9-0, Picaro 8-12, Golden Prince 8-12, Perrier 8-5, Saint Amour 8-5, Rose-water 8-3, Grand Raja 8-2, Wagon Hill 8-2, Primate 8-0, Aquila 8-0, Goblin 7-11, Chapei 7-10, Flamcoe 7-10 and Dame de Coeur IV 7-0.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 8,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,750. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Count Ito 9-0, Rivalli 8-12, Cercello 8-1, Benevento 7-10, Hesperitus 7-8, Tel Asur 7-1, Shivaji the Great 8-1, Vermeil II 7-8 and Pin Money 7-5.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Goolash 9-4, The Nun 9-4, Teller 9-4, Ootman 8-12, Argo's Heir 8-12, Thermometer 8-11, Myron 7-7, Pompidhor 8-10, On Time 8-9, Royal Prince 8-6, High Hill 8-6, Garter Princess 8-3, Diagonal 8-3, Greek Glen 8-3, Raghubeer 8-1, Question Mark 8-0, Provence Rose 8-0, Jelal Shah 8-0 and Bistonian 7-7.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Al Hamil 9-5, Samra Layali 9-0, Funny Face 8-3, Money Order 8-2, The Duke 8-2, Imperial 7-13, Aziza 7-10, Adhba II 7-9, Breach 7-7, Al Hazar 7-6, Zozan 7-4 and Al Ghazi 7-0.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres 8/55 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. An H. M. V. Concert.
2-0 Selection of Indian Music.
5-30 The V. U. B. Indian Orchestra. In Light Tunes.
6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Population of India and Birth Control." By Chandrakala Hate.
6-30 Gujerati Songs. By Tricamlal Pragji Balsara.
7-15 Recitation from Holy Quran. By Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.
7-30 South Indian Duets. By Mr. and Mrs. Parthasarathi.
8-0 Commercial News and News Bulletin.
8-25 "Chandal Choukdi." A Comedy of errors in Hindi specially written for Broacasting and directed by Rafique starring Pramila, Mubarak, Ghaznavi, and others.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk (English): "The Chief Industries of the Bombay Presidency." By P. B. Advani, J.P.
10-0 Jules Craen and his Quintet.

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Victor Olof Sextet. Bourree (Bach, arr. Woodhouse). David of the White Rock (arr. Perry). Dance of the Dryads (MacDowell). Indian Canzonetta (Dvorak). Irish Reel (Cyril Scott). Selection of old English Melodies (Lane Wilson, arr. Hely-Hutchinson).

EVENTS THIS WEEK.

"Pidgin English in the South Seas." A talk by Clifford Collinson. Promenade Concert. Bach Programme, from Queen's Hall.

Sport Eye-witness account: The golf competition for the Walker Cup, relayed from America. Commentaries: Middlesex v. Surrey, by C. B. Fry; Gloucester v. Notts, by P. G. H. Fender; Royal Automobile Club Tourist Trophy Motor Car Race, over the Ards Circuit, near Belfast.

7-50 "Hotel Tariff." A radio revue. Book and lyrics by Joan Young. Music by Nine Smith. Production by Douglas Moodie.
8-30 The B. B. C. Northern Ireland Orchestra. Leader, Phillip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Dorothy Rodgers (Contralto).
9-25 The News and Announcements.
9-45 John Reynders with his Orchestra. Entree des tziganes (Les Deux Pigeons) (Messenger). Pastoral Dance (Nell Gwyn Suite) Edward German). Carnival Waltz (Lemune) Selection, Love Parade (Schertzinger, arr. Stafford). Serenata amorosa (Becce). Shepherd's Idyll (Haines). Approaching and Passing a Hindoo Temple (Hindoo Pictures) Hansen and Lotter). Selection, The Student Prince (Romberg, arr. Paul).

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB Con Aston in Songs at the Piano.
12-51 SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. A Musical Programme relayed from "Firpo's Restaurant." Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 Talk: "The Story of Commerce and Discovery: No. 1—Marco Polo Opens New Route." Educational Broadcasts for School Students.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-36 Talk (Bengali): "The Art of Writing Popular Articles." By Bishnu Sarma.
5-6 Children's Hour. Conducted by Kamal Bose. "Letters and Riddles." A Mythological Story of Bengal "Yama and Nachiketa." Bengali Song by Nibha Ghosh. Things you can do at Home. Musical Selections.
5-51 "Fifteen Minutes of Humour." By Well-known Entertainers.
6-6 The Grand Hotel Orchestra. A Light Instrumental Programme relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.
6-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
7-6 p.m. SB Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents "Patheyr Sathee." By Anurupa Devi as dramatised by Jogesh Chandra Chowdhury. Under the direction of B. K. Bhadra.
10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-I-Sharif.
8-10 Daim Hussain of Ajmer. Naat.
8-20 A. I. R. Orchestra. Bhairon.
8-25 Maqbool Hussain. Khayal Bhairvin.
8-35 Nawab Bai of Bombay. Thumri Jogia.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Constitutions of the World." No. I.—England. By S. S. Zaheer.
9-0 Cotton Prices; Liverpool and New York Closing. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Gujri.
9-5 Daim Hussain of Ajmer. Thumri Bhairvin.
9-15 Maqbool Hussain. Khayal Lalit.
9-25 Nawab Bai of Bombay. "Ranj ki jab guft-o-gu hone lagi. Ap se tum tum se tu hone lagi." (Dagh).
9-35 P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Asawri.
9-40 Daim Hussain of Ajmer. Qawwali.
9-50 Nawab Bai of Bombay. "Ranj-i-hijran men qayamat ka maza hota hai. Dard-i-ulfat bhi ghazab aish faza hota hai." (Hasrat).
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. Thumris.
5-30 A. I. R. Orchestra. Dhani.
5-40 Maqbool Hussain. Khayal Puria Dhanasri. Thumri Purbi.
6-0 Nautch Tunes. Sardar—Violin. Karrar—Harmonium. Sabiri—Sarangi. Tufail—Tabla.
6-10 Nawab Bai of Bombay. "Kia tum ko ilaj-i-dil-shaida nahin ata. Ata hai par is tarah keh goiya nahin ata." (Hasrat).
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 Daim Husasin of Ajmer. Qawwali. (Supported by A. I. R. Orchestra).
7-0 Haider Hussain. Sitar—Bhopali.
7-10 Maqbool Hussain. "Kucha us fitna-i-dauran ka dikha kar chhora. Dil ne akhir hamen diwana bana kar chhora." (Hasrat).
7-20 Nawab Bai of Bombay. Dadra.
7-30 "For Villagers Only."
8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "How they wed." No. I. In Japan. By Badrul Islam Fazli.
8-45 A. I. R. Orchestra. (Romantic Sun-set)—"Sham-i-Rangin."
8-55 Maqbool Hussain. "Piam-i-kamyab ae na ae. Khuda jane jawab ae na ae." (Dagh).
9-5 Nawab Bai of Bombay. "Achha hai pas agar koi ghamkhar bhi nahin. Ab mera hal laiq-i-izhar bhi nahin." (Jigar).
9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "Danger Spots of Europe." By Oliver Stebbings.
10-0 "The Nomads." A Comedy Vaudeville Entertainment. Presented by Sadie Whitmarsh, "Comedienne" and Tommy Rutter "Comedian."

SCORES OF NATIONS AT OLYMPICS

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (By Air Mail).

The following is the full list of points scored by the countries at the Berlin Olympic games is based on three points for a gold medal, two for a silver medal and one for a bronze medal:—

Germany 181 points, United States 124, Italy 47, Finland 39, France 39, Hungary 37, Sweden 37, Japan 34, Holland 33, Great Britain 29, Austria 27, Switzerland 26, Czechoslovakia 19, Canada 14, Argentina 13, Estonia 13, Norway 11, Egypt 10, Poland 9, Denmark 7, Turkey 4, India 3, New Zealand 3, Latvia 3, Mexico 3, Yugoslavia 2, Rumania 2, South Africa 2, Belgium 2, Australia 1, Phillipines 1, and Portugal 1.—Reuter.

A GORGEOUS HOT-WEATHER DRINK

—cools, refreshes and nourishes

As one hot day succeeds another, the strain on body and mind is intensified and unless you take steps to conserve your energy and strength, you feel too listless to take part in games or other recreation—though everyone knows that regular exercise is particularly desirable at this time of the year.

The secret of maintaining vigorous health under adverse climatic conditions lies in taking correct and adequate nourishment. And such nourishment can be taken in the form of a delightfully cooling and refreshing beverage—"Ovaltine" Cold.

If you have not tried "Ovaltine" served Cold, you have a treat in store. It is a gorgeous hot-weather drink, exquisite in flavour and brimful of invigorating health.

Prepared from Nature's foods which are richest in nourishment, "Ovaltine" supplies all the vital food elements in easily digested form, necessary to build up and maintain health, strength and vitality. It contains in addition valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredients, such as household sugar, to give bulk and to lower manufacturing cost. "Ovaltine" definitely stands in a class by itself for quality, for health-giving value, and for economy. Reject all substitutes. Remember, there is only One "Ovaltine"—there is nothing "just as good."

OVALTINE

Served COLD

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity — more in quality — therefore more in value.

The Ideal Hot-Weather Drink

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.

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Choose your Brandy for its richness—its subtle flavour—for the real pleasure it gives and your choice must be a true COGNAC.—CASTILLON is the aristocrat of Cognac—Brandy at its very best.

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THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P. M.
TOM WALLS
RALPH LYNN
IN
"POT LUCK"
with
"ROBERTSON HARE"

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
Regal and Capitol
(at usual popular prices)
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also
3rd TEST at OVAL
and PETERSEN—FOORD
Championship Fight
Free List Suspended

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 3, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akkar 17, 1355
Parsi: Gatha 4, 1305
Hightide: 1-22; 13-31.
Lowtide: 7-16; 19-42
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.

Saturday, September 5.

Parsi New Year Eve. Public Holiday. Banks closed.
S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hammers A. F. I. Ground, 5-45 p.m.

Sunday, September 6

Pateti: Parsi New Year Day.
World Peace Congress Day Celebrations.
"Onam" celebrations, Muzaffarabad Hall, 4 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Monday September 7.

Bombay Medical Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegraphic communication with Canary Islands is suspended.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. "Sturmfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on (Friday) the 4-9-36 instead of at 12 noon as previously notified.

S. I. FREE DISPENSARY

Total Number of patients treated in August, 1936, was 876; men 737, women 32, boys 75 and girls 32.

LATE ARCHBISHOP

To-morrow Saturday, at 7-30 a.m. there will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Joaquiem R. D'Lima, offered by the residents of Burrows Lane, Dabul. The oration will be delivered by Rev. Fr. A. Pereira.

BIRTH CONTROL TECHNIQUE

Under the auspices of the Family Hygiene Society, Kodak House, there will be a cinema show on the technique of birth control to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Admission is strictly restricted to the medical and nursing professions.

"GEETA-SUBHASHITAM"

The revised and enlarged 2nd edition of "Geeta Subhashitam" or wise words from the Gita" written by Mr. M. N. Patil, has been sanctioned for use as a Library book in High Schools of the Central Provinces and Berar, by the High School Education Board, Central Provinces, and for 'Moral Instruction' and school libraries by the Inspector of secondary Education, Kolhapur State.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Show Boat." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kelly the Second." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Speed Reporter." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Captain January." Time as usual
EXCELSIOR—"Pot Luck". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vidrohee." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p. m.
MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hearts Divided." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Dantes Inferno." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Till We Meet Again." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Usha." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL—"Show Boat." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jehanara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-ka-Pyara." Daily at usual time.

Requiem Mass

Marquis D'Souza—Requiem High Mass at 6-45 a.m. on Saturday (5th September) at St. Theresas Chapel, Girgaum, for the repose of the soul of Theophalis. Offered by the staff of Small Causes Court, Bombay. Friends and relations kindly accept this the only intimation.
"Gone, but not forgotten."

VARSITY TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Prof. J. B. Niederl of the New York University will deliver a lecture on "Micro Chemistry" to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the lecture-room No. 32 the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

MISS RAJAM'S CONCERT

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Khar, there will be a Music (Vocal) performance by Miss Rajam of Madura (daughter of late Mr. Pushpavanam) with suitable accompaniments on Saturday, 5th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the C. K. P. Club Hall, Linking Road, Khar.

DADABHOY NOWROJI ANNIVERSARY

There will be a public meeting at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in celebration of the above anniversary.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and M. Venkatasaran will address the meeting. There will also be items of music and comic cinema films.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer "Clan Macbeth" left London on Tuesday evening September 1.
Steamer "Clan Macphee" left Suez on Wednesday morning, September 2.
Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Wilson V-47" will sail from No. 16 Alexandra Dock on Saturday the 5th instant at 1-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
Passengers must be passed for Medical Inspection at 1-00 p.m.

CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN PARSI AND HINDU GYMKHANAS

The following will represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in the cricket match against the Parsi Gymkhana to be played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground on Saturday and Sunday (5th and 6th instant), commencing at 2-30 p.m. and 11 a.m. respectively.
J. D. Wagle, (Capt.), C. N. Mehta, C. H. Chandarana, G. L. Patil, G. B. Gawankar, Bhagwandas M., S. N. Mehta, K. H. Jobanputra, P. R. Dalvie, R. S. Mahajan, S. L. Patil, Reserve:—A. D. Mundye and Umpire D. K. Naik.

RETIRED LOCO FOREMAN IN TROUBLE

On a promise of giving a job to an unemployed youth, John Cassier, described as a retired Loco Foreman, was stated to have received a sum of 250 from him in June last.
When the complainant approached Cassier after some time to get his money back, he was stated to have given him a crossed, post-dated cheque and the complainant consequently found in the relevent bank all "account closed", the cheque having been returned to him.
The Nagpada Police arrested Cassier last night and placed him before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Fodder Export From 'Nagar Prohibited

Director of Information, Bombay, in a Press Note dated 3/9/1936, states that, owing to the shortage of fodder in the Ahmednagar District, the export by railway of fodder from any part of that District on the Dhond Mandmad line of the G.I.P. Railway beyond Dhond on one side and Manmad on the other, has been prohibited.

Mr. Dara, the Olympic hockey player (snapped at the Mole) returned by the mail boat on Thursday.

DEPORTEE'S STATEMENT IN COURT

Returned To Bombay As He Was Starving To See His Mother

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Sani Peter, a returned deportee, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment at the Dadar Court to-day charged with having returned to Bombay without the previous permission of the Police Commissioner.
The accused was deported in May this year and was arrested on August 23rd at Worli. He has ten previous convictions to his credit and pleaded "guilty" in this case.
He stated that he came to Bombay since he was starving to see his mother.

BROACH WOMAN'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Bai Pyari, wife of Haria Kadar of Broach, who was sentenced to 18 months' R. I. by the Sessions Judge for setting fire to her husband's house.
The woman's defence was that she had done the act at the instigation of her paramour.
Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

Distinguished Lady Scholar's Return

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Miss Aruna Bose, B.A.B.T., a distinguished student of the Calcutta University has just returned to India after securing the Post-Graduate Diploma in Education from Trinity College, Dubling University, and Montessori Diploma of London, after having worked under Dr. Maria Montessori. She also underwent practical training in Maria Grey Training College, London.
During her two years' stay in Great Britain Miss Aruna had inspected many educational institutions and acquired upto date knowledge in teaching and extorted admiration by her work. She arrived in Bombay by the last mail and left for Calcutta day before yesterday.—United Press.

More Voters Enrolled In Suburbs

(From A Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE. Sept. 3.
130 applications were filed for names being added to the Electoral Roll from the Bombay Suburban District before the Sub-Judge, Andheri. Out of these, 75 applications from ladies and matriculates were admitted and 15 more were admitted on filing the necessary affidavits 40 applications were rejected as the claimants did not appear. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar appeared on behalf of the claimants and contended that their appearance was unnecessary. The Sub-Judge, Andheri over-ruled the contention.
Similarly 200 applications were filed in the Thana Court mostly on behalf of Harijans but almost all of them were rejected for non-appearance of the parties.

AIR MAIL DELAYED.

As the Imperial Airways East Bound plane due to arrive Karachi on Thursday the 3rd inst. has been delayed for 24 hours the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 4th Sept. 1936 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on 6-9-1936 in the ordinary course.
The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay General Post Office will be as shown below:—
Ordinary correspondence 7-15 hours on 5-9-36.
Registered correspondence 17 hours on 4-9-36.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Women And Corporation

It is but natural that the burden for fighting for a wider municipal franchise should fall on the shoulders of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who tried to convince his colleagues on the Bombay Municipal Corporation about the necessity of bringing the municipal franchise in line with that for elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. It is really unfortunate that some of the members supported the move of some interested parties to shelve the question for the time being by referring it to the Law Revenue and General Purposes Committee. What Mr. Nariman wanted was that the women of Bombay, who now under the Government of India Act enjoy the privilege of voting for the Assembly, if they are literate, should also get the same facilities as far as the municipal elections are concerned. He proposes that the municipal franchise should be so amended by the Legislature that not only those who pay the five rupee rental, but also those (especially women) who are literate or understand any one of the languages and can sign in that language should be empowered to vote. This is not asking for much and one wonders why the mover and seconder of the amendment to the proposal treated Mr. Nariman's proposition as something very dangerous—or is it really dangerous as far as their seats in the Corporation in future is concerned? Mr. Nariman has done his duty. It is upto those, for whose sake he moved the resolution, to take up the question and agitate. There are several women's organisations in the city which claim to be interested in the welfare of women. It is upto them to fight for their rights—it is undoubtedly their right to have their say as to who shall and who shall not be in charge of the civic affairs in the city—and agitate for it. Mr. Nariman might move a resolution in the Corporation but it will not have the necessary effect if women do not back him up.

Social Service Quarterly

It is gratifying to note that with its latest (July) number, the "Social Service Quarterly" enters upon the twenty-second year of its existence. This is the only journal in India which is devoted to the discussion of lems connected with social It is regrettable to note, however, that the quarterly inspite of all its service is yet not financially self-supporting, and it is to be hoped that it will receive the active co-operation of social workers in the country to make it a success. The current issue prints in extenso the lecture on 'Spritual Basis of Social Service' which was delivered by Madame Sophia Wadia during the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Social League. The editorial notes deal with a variety of topics. We recommend the quarterly to all those interested in the various fields of social service.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Looking to the fate that befell the victims at Hornby Vellard and Juhu my thoughts are now turned, to the Mahim Causeway. I have many a time written on this causeway, but I find nothing has yet been done about broadening it, and it looks as if nothing will ever be done.
I appeal to the authorities concerned to visit this place at night, and then maybe they would be able to judge for themselves the risk the citizens of Bombay and the suburbs are running. Like Hornby Vellard, the people might one day claim Mahim Causeway to be haunted by a ghost.
This bottle-neck would on many occasions prove fatal to both motorists and pedestrians but I think it is just luck that saves them.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Talking of the bottle-neck, reminds me of the slaughter-house which is only a few yards from it.
Anyone returning either by road or by rail before he enters Bandra is greeted with a smell that gives him a sensation that is quite unbearable.
Some time back there was a proposal to shift this slaughter house to Trombay. It was to be discussed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, but nothing is heard of it as yet. It is hoped that this question will be given due consideration without further delay.

An Event in the World of the Cinema!
Grand Parsi New Year Attraction!
THE FIRST DANCING MUSICAL IN 100 p.c. NEW
TECHNICOLOUR!
R.K.O.-RADIO'S
Singing and Swinging Romance:
DANCING PIRATE
MUSIC heightened by colour! DANCING made more rhythmic by a kaleidoscope of prismatic moods!
with
CHARLES COLLINS—FRANK MORGAN—STEFFI DUNA
TO-MORROW at
THE REGAL
Plans Open. Book To-day.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1936

THE WALK-OUT

The walk-out of the Congress members in the Legislative Assembly and the President's statement on the subject should not be allowed to divert attention from the main points of the debate which led to this demonstration. The debate was on an adjournment motion meant to censure Government's action in reducing the duties on Lancashire textiles without consulting the Assembly. That action was utterly unjustifiable and deserved to be severely condemned by the Assembly which had been ignored by Government. And after the denunciation of the Ottawa Pact by the House, the condemnation of this latest affront to it was almost a foregone conclusion, if only there were a vote on the adjournment motion. Government had hardly any case for not waiting to consult the legislature when important issues, financial and constitutional, were involved in the matter. Moreover, as Pandit Pant pointed out, Government's action was a violation of the pledge given by Sir Joseph Bhore that "if the substantive level of protection granted by the Legislature be reduced, it will be brought before the Legislature, and it will be only the legislature which will reduce the rate of protection." All that Government and their supporters could say in support of their action was that it was quite lawful. Most of their injustices have been technically lawful, which only reflects discredit on their laws. But in this case, as in many others, Government are guilty of a gross abuse of the discretionary powers vested in them by law.

Unfair Tactics

Government knew that their case was hopelessly weak and that the censure motion would be passed as a matter of course, if it came to voting. That is why the Finance Member, who studiously refrained from participating early in the debate, got up after the Commerce Member had replied when there were only fifteen minutes for the close of the debate, evidently determined to talk out the adjournment motion. It was against such unfair tactics that the Congress members cried shame and walked out as a protest. The Finance Member, conscious of his weak case, evaded the main issue and railed recklessly and irrelevenly against Congressmen and disgraced himself by attributing to them questionable motives, till the President reminded him that an attack on the Congress was out of place in the debate.

A Subterfuge

The President's statement on the walk-out is based on the assumption that it was a demonstration against his ruling in permitting the Finance Member to speak and defends the ruling at some length. We are not quite convinced by the defence. In any case it is a pity that he did not ask Sir James Grigg to be brief enough to leave time for voting. Such a hint would probably have averted a walk-out and prevented provocative aspersions on the Congress. Nor do we believe that the walk-out was meant as a protest against the President's ruling. It was a protest against what Mr. Bhulabhai mildly described as "subterfuge" on the part of Government representatives and the President certainly failed in his duty in not preventing them from resorting to such a subterfuge. The President said he allowed the Finance Member to speak even at a late hour because the subject of the motion affected his Department. Assuming that the President was justified in doing so, why is it that he did not ask the Finance Member to close his speech before 6 p.m. when he knew that Sir James instead of confining himself to the subject of the debate indulged in an irrelevant tirade against the Congress? Speaking generally, we feel that it is the duty of the President, as custodian of the privileges of the House, to make every possible effort to prevent an adjournment motion being merely talked out, except when those who initiate the motion are themselves content with a mere debate and are not keen on the question being put to the vote.

India And World Peace

In his message for the World Peace Congress, Mahatma Gandhi says: "No Indian can help sympathising with the peace effort going on in Western countries." In these few words Gandhiji has summed up in his own inimitable way the feelings and sentiments of this country. No Indian can help wishing with profound earnestness all possible success to the Congress that is meeting in Brussels. This Congress, as the Congress President points out, is the most remarkable and it is more representative than any other consolidation of all forces in the world to-day that stand for peace and progress. And it is meeting at literally the most critical juncture in the history of the world. For, the fate of the world depends on a single spark in Europe which will not only set fire to the powder magazine which that continent has now become but will destroy and devastate the rest of the world also. Realising this, as India does, she cannot but declare herself in whole-hearted support of peace and progress as against war and reaction. We are, therefore, glad that India is to be represented through the Congress nominee, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, and that the President has also sent formal greetings on behalf of the Indian National Congress.

But, in this connection, the President has done well fully to explain India's position. It is the immediate duty, of course, of every peace-loving person and group of persons to fight the menace in the midst of which the world actually finds itself to-day. Should war break out there would, for aught we know, be no world eventually left for progress or freedom. Desperate efforts must, therefore, be made to avoid war that is impending. But merely avoiding it, however necessary it may be, will not solve the problem of peace. It will only postpone the inevitable. Permanent peace can only be established if the fundamental causes of war are firmly and adequately tackled. These causes, as the President points out, are Fascism and Imperialism. The Brussels Congress will have to take note of them and take steps to root them out if the reign of Peace and progress is to be established in this world. So far as India is concerned she cannot and must not neglect them for the very obvious reason that she is more closely connected with them than the free countries of Europe. It is for this reason, apart from India's moral obligations to humanity, that we hope that the World Peace Day will be celebrated all over the country in such a manner that there shall be no doubt left in any mind as to the determination of this country to stand steadfastly for peace in terms of the Lucknow resolution of the Indian National Congress.

Bombay Citizens' Duty

In response to a requisition by many prominent citizens of Bombay the Mayor has convened a citizens' meeting to-day at the Corporation Hall to consider ways and means to afford relief to the people in drought-stricken areas in the Presidency. The requisitionists do not in the least exaggerate the situation when they say that in various parts of Gujerat and Maharashtra conditions of scarcity and famine are rapidly developing, that whatever crops had grown there have withered away, that for want of fodder cows and bulls are being sold for a rupee and less. They rightly urge, therefore, that, while the authorities concerned should promptly take all the necessary famine relief measures, the citizens of Bombay also should do their bit in organising relief. As Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel points out, no non-official agency, however efficient, can cope with the distress of such magnitude and it is primarily the function of the State to take the initiative and responsibility of organising prompt and effective relief measures. All that non-official agency can do is to supplement official efforts. We trust the citizens' meeting will promptly accept the requisitionists' suggestion to appoint a representative committee to collect funds for relief. Such prompt action will go a long way in rousing both the Government and the public to a proper sense of their duty to the starving people and cattle.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT).

Though officially the Italian attitude to Britain is now more friendly than it was during the Abyssinian war, hostility on the part of individual Italians to English tourists persists.

When Lady Diana Cooper was in Italy recently on her way to join the King's yachting party she had an embarrassing experience returning from Venice to the Lido. She was pointedly refused accommodation on a public motor launch on the ground that she was English and that Italians who wished to travel on the launch must have precedence over her.

JOURNALISTS AND POLICE.

A war between an autocratic police chief and the Press resulted in a victory for the Press, according to "Newspaper News."

Apparently a superintendent was mysteriously wounded, the police refused details and so the crime reporters investigated and wrote it up. The result was the appointment of a Royal Commission. Certain journalists were shadowed ..... police method was to camp on the tail of one group of men and follow their car wherever it went ..... To see how far the police would go they drove into the country, the police following. At one point the police car was cut off by the closing of a railway gate, but the journalists considerately waited. When the journalists' car passed the police car, the police carefully laid on the floor.

Next day ..... the police followed the journalists to a hotel, and one detective followed the party into the wine bar. The journalists waited until the officer had paid for his drink, and then hurried out, so that he had to leave his drink on the bar. The result of all this is that Scotland Yard is sending a new man to replace the man who lost his drink in a pub.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Searching legal questions were put to women in a recent examination for inspectors of taxes, a branch of the Civil Service in which women have been particularly successful.

Here are some specimens:

A was killed in sight of B by the negligence of C. B became ill, not from shock or fear of harm to himself, but from seeing A killed. Has B a cause of action against C?

E was about to sell a diamond tiara to G, as infant. To induce E to do so H verbally promised E to pay for the tiara if G did not. If G does not pay, can E sue H? B, on A's invitation, went for a flight with him in his airplane. In alighting B was thrown out and his leg was broken, and the airplane struck D, who was trespassing in C's field. Advise B, C and D whether they have causes of action against A and on what conditions.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MEMOIRS.

Mr. Lloyd George is now writing the preface to the last volume of his memoirs. When it is finished he will have completed the contract which he signed on April 13, 1933. He has written nearly a million words in less than three years.

During his task he has consulted a vast number of documents and books. He has for this purpose a very fine war library at Churt. Apart from his war library, L. G. has some rare and valuable books. The two which he prizes most are an old copy of "Macbeth" and a book which belonged to Robespierre. The "Macbeth" was a gift from his daughter, Lady Carey Evans. Some years ago she was rummaging in the Caledonian Market of London. She found the "Macbeth," opened the fly-leaf, and saw the signature "Wm. George". She took it to L. G. who at once recognised the signature of his father. The Robespierre books contains a piece of blood-stained leather from the table on which the "sea-green incorruptible" spent the night before he was guillotined after having tried to shoot himself. It was given to L. G. in 1916 by

(Continued on Page 10.)

The New Constitution

Accept Office And Create Deadlock

By J. B. PETIT.

II

It is seriously felt by many in the country, including even Indians, that, now that the Government of India Act (good, bad or indifferent), is already there, the country must give it a fair trial. It is their opinion, or at least they say so, that the Government are honest and serious in their avowed and oft-repeated declarations and that the numerous safeguards and other irksome restrictions and limitations contained in the Act have been devised in our own interests and are merely the result of extreme precaution against unforseen eventualities. Those who glibly talk like this have yet to know the real British character. Unless history is a record of lies, our experience, at least in India, is very different. The British people themselves have never given before, and will never give in the future, self-government to any people for the mere asking. Whenever it does come, it will have to wrung out of them. The histories, both of England and of India, amply bear this out.

Freedom Not A Gift

The treatment of the American colonies, resulting in the War of Independence and in the final separation of that country from England as also the long struggle which ultimately led to the establishment of the Irish Free State, are all too well-known and too recent to be repeated at this stage. Even the bestowal of self-government of South Africa on the very morrow of the conclusion of peace with that country, was as most people know, an act, more of the nature of discretion being the better part of valour than of spontaneous justice.

Indian Interests Sacrificed

Nearer home, our experience is more bitter still. It is a matter of common knowledge that in spite of repeated Royal proclamations, ministerial pledges and other authoritative declarations to the country, the rights and privileges of this country have been and are still being sacrificed by the Government under one pretext or another in favour of the vested interests of the United Kingdom. Hundreds of instances can be produced to substantiate the fact from the time of the East India Company down to the present day. But only a few will suffice: for it is enough to note that the policy still persists.

The manner and methods of governance, adopted by the John Company, which ultimately led to the establishment of British Rule in the country, are known to every student of Indian history. And the verdict of posterity has already been pronounced with unerring precision on those enactments by a great English poet of those days in the following memorable lines:—

"War, disguised as commerce, came
"Britain won an Empire but lost her name."

The inordinate love which the Government once felt for the Mahomedans and which has secured them many preferential privileges to the chagrin of the Hindus, has by turn been transferred to the non-Brahmins, the Maharathas, the depressed classes and, finally, the labourers. It is now gradually spreading to the Princes. This policy has been productive of deplorable consequences in more than one direction; and nothing in recent years has harmed and impeded the progress of the country more than the division and segregation of the people into separate water-tight compartments, with the active support and continued sympathy of the authorities.

Broken Pledges

For the events of the period immediately following the transfer of the country to the Crown, down to the advent of the war, it is enough to refer to Dadabhoy Nowroji's book on "Poverty and un-British Rule in India" where the authoritative opinions of some ex-Viceroys and other great Englishmen have been culled out of blue books and official despatches, and quoted verbatim, condemning the British methods of governing this country in unmeasured terms. It is impossible to reproduce them all. But I cannot resist the temptation of quoting just one; and that too, only in part.

'Lord Lytton, as Viceroy of India,' in a minute contained in a Despatch of the Government of India dated the 2nd May 1878, said:—No sooner was the Act (1833) passed than the government began to devise means for practically evading the fulfilment of it. . . We have had to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course . . . (These) are all so many deliberate and transparent subterfuges for stultifying the Act and reducing it to a dead letter. . . . I do not hesitate to say that both the Government of England and of India appear to me up to the present moment unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear."

India's War Services

Coming to more modern days and particularly those immediately preceding and succeeding the great war, our disillusionment has been still more complete. Soon after the declaration of hostilities, while India was still mobilizing her resources in aid of the Government, she was practically made to give a "free gift" equivalent to 1-1/2 years' total revenue of the Central Government, amounting roughly to 100 million pounds sterling, through the convenient Legislative Council. During the anxious days that soon followed, in the memorable words of Lord

(Continued on Page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

LATE DR. SUNDERLAND.

India will mourn the death of the Reverend J. T. Sunderland, who passed away at the ripe old age of 94, on August 14,—as if he were one of her own sons. Mr. Sunderland was an American by birth, but his sympathies for this country almost made him an Indian in outlook. Few foreigners have loved India more, and fewer still have rendered her greater willing and unostentatious service. He was the greatest friend India had in the United States, and to the end he incessantly strove to interpret India to America and cementing the bonds of sympathy between those two countries. His 'India in Bondage' is a classic of its type, and that such a book should be banned in India is itself the worst indictment of the notorious section 19 of the Sea Customs Act. Rev. Sunderland was a minister of the Christian Church, but like that other famous clergyman, 'Charlie' Andrews—who happily is still amongst us,—he never made any distinction between Christian and non-Christian. He typified in himself the true spirit of Christ—service of humanity—, and that was why he could make the cause of an alien people his own. Besides being an ardent church-man, Dr. Sunderland was also a painstaking publicist and few Americans were more well-informed about Indian affairs than he was.

GLARING OMISSION

Incidentally, one cannot refrain from noting here the remarkable fact that though it is new nearly three weeks since Dr. Sunderland died, the first intimation of the sad event should have come through a private letter to Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee. Reuter, who indefatigably keeps us well-informed of the demise of every "survivor of the Mutiny", evidently thought the death of Rev. Sunderland devoid of any news value! No further commentary is needed on this glaring omission.

SIGNIFICANT REFUSAL

The Governor-General has merely upheld the traditions of his predecessors in disallowing Mr. Satyamurti's adjournment motion. The issue that was sought to be raised was the failure of the Government of India to enforce strict neutrality on the part of local Governments in respect of political parties and their propaganda for the coming elections especially in the Frontier Province. The ban on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's entry in his own province and the prosecution and harassment of the members of the Frontier Congress Parliamentary Board are only recent instances of such interference. In the United Provinces the sensational disclosures contained in the pamphlet issued by the Congress Secretary alleging abuse of his official position by the Minister for Local Self-Government constitute a first class scandal. In the light of such glaring facts the refusal of the Governor-General to allow a discussion on the matter in the Assembly is not at all surprising. It is significant.

QUESTION FOR JINNAH

Mr. Fazlul Haq's statement as to the position of the Praja Party of Bengal 'vis a vis' the Muslim League Parliamentary Board makes it clear that the Praja Party is not at all satisfied with Mr. Jinnah's success and that it looks upon the Bengal Board with undisguised suspicion. And, we confess, that we sympathise with it. It is an undeniable fact that the United Muslim Party is largely a body of reactionaries representing first and last, zemindars and vested interests. Mr. Jinnah cannot escape this fact. In fact, for the sake of the mass of Muslims he ought definitely to face it. Because of the extreme efforts made by Mr. Jinnah to include the reactionaries the question for the Muslim League to answer is naturally where it stands in Bengal: with the Muslim peasants or the Muslim landlords and reactionaries? This question must be answered unequivocally to remove justifiable suspicions of the Praja Party.

BACK TO VILLAGES.

Commenting recently on the Convocation Address of the Andhra University we stressed the necessity of our educationists and public men paying more attention to the 'Back to the Villages' campaign. We are glad to note, therefore, that Dr. Mackenzie, Principal of the Wilson College, in the speech he delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Association on last Saturday, has also unequivocally stated that 'the only solution to the problem of educated unemployed was their going to the country-side and helping the villagers.' 'There were a thousand and one things,' said Doctor Mackenzie, 'that young men and women with a spirit of service, can do to help the villages,' and referred to the fact that even in Britain many university men are often found in remote villages. Now that 'the Back to the Villages' idea is getting such widespread support, it is to be hoped that an actual beginning will be made by settling some graduates in villages and thus exploring its possibilities in a concrete manner.

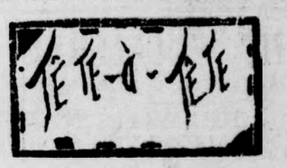
Hindu Students In Anjuman-i-Islam High School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a very poor student studying in the IV Standard in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School. I belong to Sultanpore, U. P. and my mother tongue is Urdu. I joined the Anjuman-i-Islam High School for this is the only school where Urdu and English are taught well—there are other Hindu and Sikh students also. I could not pay the fees so I approached Mr. Osman Sobani, Chairman of the Anjuman-i-Islam who very kindly obtained for me a scholarship from Seth Samaldas Mulchand through the kindness of Seth Mathuradas Tricumji.

I am writing these few lines to you, Sir, because I know there are in Bombay a few Hindu boys from Northern India that would very much like to join the Anjuman High School and if generous philanthropists would kindly give scholarships to the Anjuman-i-Islam Hindu Boys, they would help them and assist the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity.—Yours, etc., RAMPAL RAMSARAN SHUKLA.

Bombay, Sept. 1.



Surprised Glimpse Of The Palpably Inevitable.

"There has been a magnificent response to His Excellency the Viceroy's letter in which he informed the Ruling Princes of his proposal to depute a mission of three specially selected political officers to discuss with Their Highnesses and their advisers questions awaiting settlement before individual States can form their decisions whether or not to enter the Federation."

—Simla Correspondent of the "Times of India".

* * * *

The Governor-General in Council has disallowed Mr. Satyamurti's motion protesting against official interference in election campaigns particularly in the N. W. F. P.

An utterly unreliable rumour has it that when reminded of the Viceroy's broadcast assurances, the Governor-General in Council emphatically replied in chorus: "We are not prepared to discuss the action of the Viceroy."

* * * *

After the walk-out on Wednesday, "To every body's amusement," writes our Simla Correspondent, "Major Nawaz Khan left his seat behind the Official Benches and walking up to the Front Opposition Bench, sat in Mr. Asaf Ali's place".

We hope the gallant Major from the N. W. F. P. did not see the personal point of the joke.

* * * *

"Few people", says our correspondent, "expected when Sir M. Zafarullah was replying to the adjournment debate this evening that, within a few seconds after his speech, the whole atmosphere of the House would so dramatically change and a veritable storm would follow."

This is too exclusive to be fair to, at any rate, a few who, being in the know, did. Or at least it is what is expected of their intelligent tactics.

* * * *

By the way, we ought to congratulate Sir M. Zafarullah on loyally sacrificing himself to strategy and cheerfully accepting the role of a scape-goat.

* * * *

We also congratulate Sir Abdur Rahim also. On his ruling, of course.

Could he do better in the circumstances? The answer is emphatically in the negative.

* * * *

Apropos of the Poona rotten eggs incident, Dr. Paranjpye, the well-known Liberal leader and better-known Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, calls upon Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru "to dissociate himself from such an invasion on the rights of speech by any section of the community."

It is, however, reliably understood, that no meeting of the Council of the Liberal Federation is contemplated to dissociate Liberals from invasion of rights of speech by Government. The latter, as every Liberal knows, are outside of, and above, the community.

* * * *

The Punjab Ahrars, we note, have decided to exclude themselves from the Muslim League Parliamentary Board as a protest against the rule that a candidate for election to the Legislatures should pay Rs. 500 to the Board.

It is obvious that 'they' at least don't think that poor Musalmans should be represented only by those who can afford a minimum sum of Rs. 500 for the Party coffers.

* * * *

This decision of theirs proves them, of course, to be both poor and backward, like the Muslim community.

Which creates a paradoxical situation as regards the Muslim League Board. But then Mr. Jinnah is nothing if not a fascinating paradox.

* * * *

"Has India nothing of the Swadeshi sort to cultivate and export? Must it always be foreign goods for India?" asks B. B. Minor in indignant protest.

We must warn the irate baby that it is almost preaching and propagating the idea of boycott, which, incidentally is illegal.

But, in fairness, let us admit that the reference is not at all to commercial goods like textiles, etc., but to cultural and socio-economic "foreign goods" and, those, too, strictly confined to the "isms" of Socialism and Communism.

OPPOSITION VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY

Ticketless Travel Bill To Be Circulated

DEBATE ON MOTOR VEHICLES BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: September 3.

The Opposition scored a clear victory by a majority of 18 votes, when the Assembly divided this afternoon on the Ticketless Travel Bill and accepted the motion for circulation.

The division list disclosed that only the gallant five, consisting of Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Sir Mahomed Mehershah, Khan Saheb Piracha Murid Hussain and Mr. Ghiasuddin from amongst the elected Indians, voted with the Government on the measure.

The division time was not lacking in humorous situations. Mr. Akhil Dutt, Deputy President, who was in the Chair at the time, could hardly suppress his anxiety to go and record his vote. But there was no sign of the President's arrival. Just as the voting was about to close, the President made his appearance. With almost schoolboyish glee, Mr. Akhil Dutt left the Chair, and to the accompaniment of cheers from both sides of the House, rushed to the lobby, entered his vote and returned beaming with smiles.

When the House next took up the Motor Vehicles Bill, tnere was the usual crop of motions in favour of circulation.

The debate to-day yielded two fine speeches, one by Pt. Shamlal, who castigated the Railways as the spoilt child of the Government and another by Mr. Gadgil, who pleaded strongly for motor-drivers. As even Sir G. Hidayatulla joined the Opposition in supporting the motion of circulation, it is practically certain that the Opposition will score an equally striking victory on this Bill.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA: Sept. 3.

Sir Frank Noyce in the Assembly to-day in reply to a question from Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar informed that the Government were aware of a Press statement about the suppression of a cable sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad, ex-President of the Congress, by the Association of Indians in Addis Ababa. But enquiries showed that there was no trace of any such message having been withheld in India.

The same member enquired as to whether the Government had considered what action they should take against the Malaya and Ceylon Governments for their discrimination against India and Sir Henry Craik stated that the matter was under consideration by the Secretary of State and no final decision was reached yet.—United Press.

Crop Of Adjournment Motions

An hour and a quarter were then taken up in disposing of a number of motions of adjournment on which considerable legal discussion took place. In the end the House adjourned for lunch without exhausting the list of adjournment motions.

The President announced disallowance by the Governor-General of Mr. Satyamurthis motion for adjournment regarding the alleged failure of the Government of India to enforce strict neutrality on the part of local Governments with respect to political parties and their propaganda in connection with the coming provincial elections, especially in the N. W. F. P.

"Messrs. Satyamurthi and Bulabhai Desai wished the President to alter the previous ruling given a year ago holding that the Governor General could disallow the motion of adjournment before leave of the House was sought. Both contended that though the Government could prepare the Governor-General's mind for disallowance, the stage for disallowance could arrive only after leave was granted."

Sir N. N. Sircar replied that the the Governor-General's discretion overruled all provisions.

The President reserved his ruling.

Thereafter a number of adjournment motions relating to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan were dropped as the Governor-General's disallowance affected them.

CONDUCT OF A GOVERNOR.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha's motion for adjournment questioning the conduct of the Governor of Bihar "interfering in elections by organising parties" was taken up.

Sir N. N. Sircar objected that the motion could not be discussed without reflecting on the conduct of the Governor which the rules prohibited.

Mr. Desai promised that no speech would be made and the rules did not bar admission of a motion mentioning any matter.

The President recalled the ruling that the President's discretion could disallow a motion even if the requirements of the rules were fulfilled and this was a most appropriate case as no speech could be permitted no discussion could be possible.

Maulana Shaukat Ali wished to move for adjournment to raise a point regarding "breach of promises" to Indian Muslims about holy places in Arabia and Palestine.

Sir A. Metcalfe objected.

The President said that though the matter was of public importance it was neither definite nor urgent and. therefore, he disallowed it.

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Giri wished to move for adjournment with reference to "deterioration in the health of Mr. Subhas Bose."

Sir N. N. Sircar replied that he had telegraphed to Mr. Subhas Bose who had suggested examination by Dr. Sircar of Calcutta. The suggestion had been forwarded to the Bengal Government) who should accept it.

Mr. Giri did not press the motion.

The House adjourned for lunch.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL BILL.

After lunch no discussion took place on any further adjournment motions as, then only those stood on the list which came under the category of the Governor-General's disallowance which the President would give a ruling.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah continued his speech of ticketless travel on the Railway Bill Debate. He dwelt at length on the question of onus of proof and announced on behalf of Government that they would have Section 112 amended so as to express clearly that in every case, whether 'bona fide' or 'mala fide' a passenger was concerned where the charge due was paid there shall be neither interruption of journey, nor arrest, nor prosecution. This assurance which would be embodied in the statute ought to meet 99 per cent of the objections raised. Concluding Sir Mahomed Zafrullah referred to Ceylon. Kenya, Federated Malay States and South Africa as countries wherein refusal to pay fare rendered a person liable to arrest.

CIRCULATION MOTION CARRIED

The Deputy President Mr. A. C. Dutt was in the chair when the motion had to be put. When the House divided, the President entered to relieve Mr. Dutt who ran amidst laughter to the lobby.

Dr. Ziaddin's circulation motion for eliciting opinion by 31st December was carried by 65 votes to 47.

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

Sir Frank Noyce moved for a Select Committee on the Motor Vehicles Bill. He hoped that the House would agree that the unrestricted competition which was depressing efficiency and endangering safety should not be allowed to continue. The road permits would be granted on each route only to such number of buses as that route could economically support and, where necessary, economic fares would be fixed.

Concluding, Sir Frank Noyce assured the House that no machiavellian intention was behind the measure, which would be required even if railways did not exist.

While Sir Frank Noyce's motion was for a select committee to report by September 18, the three motions of unofficial members aimed at circulation.

MOVE FOR CIRCULATION.

Pandit Shamlal moving for circulation by 31st December marrated the difficulties of bus-owners who had been carrying on the trade work for the benefit of poorer people, particularly in the countryside. This bill would deprive them of their perhaps sole property without an alternative means of earning a livelihood. He instanced the case of Rohtak where bus permits were sold for only heavy payments. He suggested convening of a conference of motor and unions throughout the country so that proposals might be evolved beneficial to

(Continued on Page 8.)

Why India Failed In Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

match of the 1936 series. I had also suggested that the tourists had a compliment of first class players, who, given proper leadership, could win more than one Test match against the present English composition. Subsequent events have justified these statements. Under the leadership of Maharaj Kumar India has lost every encounter, except two minor ones. In contrast to this, under the leadership of Major Nayudu India has won the only victory against a first class county—that at Lancashire, where only a few days ago the Maharaj Kumar had managed to lose honours. Major Nayudu was also responsible for the draw that took place against another first class county—Derbyshire—and the honours of that game went to India. Those who could not be tempted to be partial on the doings of the tourists have no hesitation to point out the inspiration that the leadership of Major Nayudu brought for the team in leading his men on the field, an act which the Maharaj Kumar has been incapable of doing. To the credit of the Maharaj Kumar there is nothing, but an endless tale of factions between one player and another.

Amarnath's statement to the President of the Board of Cricket Control in India that the Indian captain called upon him not to speak to Major Nayudu seems to have caused painful surprise to many people in India. However. it has caused no such surprise either to me or to other members of the team. For. it is common knowledge that Amarnath has not been the only victim of such a petty order from the leader of the Indian tourists.

AT MARSEILLES

The Maharajkumar evidently obsessed by a sense of generosity and hospitality, started his tour of this country in an indiscreet fashion. For when the Indian players arrived in Marseilles, the Indian captain selected a party of four and went round the town sight-seeing. Though every human being is entitled to select his company, such a course on the part of a Captain does reflect discrimination which is not wholly good if a team work and cohesion are to be the watchwords to win matches abroad. The Mahajkumar has continued this practice and thus has permitted to be misunderstood to the detriment of the game of cricket.

SENIORS UNRECOGNISED.

I am now told that the Maharajkumar has not received that co-operation to which he is entitled from the old veterans who are in the party. There is a specific grievance against Major Nayudu Lieutenant Wazir Ali and Mr. L. P. Jai. Of course, those who charge these players for letting down the Indian captain forget to make a similar charge against Jehangir Khan, whose record on the tour has been anything but satisfactory. However, judging from the conduct and activities of the Indian captain we might satisfy ourselves whether the old brigade refused to co-operate with the new brigade. Is it humanly possible for any individual to feel happy in a side when he is oppressed by one thought, that is that the Indian captain has no proper place for the individual in his side. Wazir Ali and Jai, though senior members of the party, were not given such a recognition until at a late stage. Naturally, neither of the two could persuade himself to believe other than that they were mere passengers to be shunted in and out at the command of their captain. Only when reports were brought to the Maharajkumar that in India there was a feeling that there were dissensions and quarrels amongst the tourists that the Maharajkumar and the Manager felt inclined to raise Wazir Ali and Jai by asking them to sign a statement describing them as senior members and expressing their confidence in the Indian captain.

"O. K." AND THE CAPTAIN.

As for Major Nayudu, the Maharajkumar's attitude towards can be judged from the statement issued by Amarnath. It is suggested that Major Nayadu refused to extend his co-operation to the Indian captain who desired to consult him in selecting the Indian teams for different matches. Major Nayadu may have his own reasons for his alleged "non-co-operation" with the Indian captain. What we are interested to know is why the Board of Cricket Control in India created such a position for Indian cricket by electing an inexperienced man to skipper the side by ignoring the claims of better men. The Major is fully justified if at all he adopted such an attitude. If he had done the job entrusted to the Maharaj Kumar and his co-selector. the manager, an army man, the eyes of the Board of Cricket Control would not have been opened. India would have won matches not by the skill of the captain elected by the Board, but virtually by the backdoor advice sought by him from Major Nayudu. If we were in that position to-day we would have introduced in Indian cricket a vicious innovation. From the experience of the present tour, the future Board of Cricket Control in India will draw a lesson and irrespective of the so-called high status of an individual or the influence of the Delhi or Simla Satrap it will elect as a captain only such a man who merits the position.

MISSED HIS OPPORTUNITIES

There were many opportunities given by the players to the Indian captain to redeem his mistakes. Even man like Merchant, who is far from being a partisan, felt that the Maharaj Kumar should stand down in the interest of Indian cricket and should ask Major Nayudu to captain the second Test match at Old Trafford, Manchester. The President of the Board of Cricket Control did his best to come to the rescue of the Indian captain by importing by air Mr. C. S. Nayudu and by asking the Captain to reinstate Amar Nath. This was expected to wipe off all the mistakes of the Indian captain. But his response to those who desired to assist him has been such that now he will return to defend himself more than to receive laurels at the hands of the cricket fans.

From the fight put up by India at Old Trafford, Manchester and Kennington Oval, it is clear that Indian cricket is not so bad as depicted by the Maharaj Kumar when he broadcast from Old Trafford. Either he has an inferiority complex about the prowess of his countrymen or he feels that the best way to get out of his responsibility of the failure of the tour is to suggest that it is a long long way for India to beat India because South Africa achieved her ambition only recently. But those who watched the Indian tourists of 1932 and had followed the course of English cricket from 1932 to 1936 have no hesitation to point out that England cricket is not at its best to make India lose two battles out of three. In England itself it is keenly felt that Allen would be making a serious mistake if he felt that the side that he is taking to Australia is the best because it beat India twice. It has fallen to the lot of only a few to be outspoken and to point out that if India had a tactician to captain her, the result of the Test series would have been different.

HONOURS OF THE TOUR.

The honours of the present tour will go to Mahomed Nissar, L. Amar Singh, Merchant, Mustaq Ali, Major Nayudu, Ramaswamy and Bannerjee. Because of his personal friendship with Major Nayudu, Mustaq Ali was also to suffer the fate of Hindlekar, Bannerjee, Emir Elahi, C. S. Nayudu, Jai and Palia. That is why on the eve of the second Test at Old Trafford a certain correspondent of an Anglo-Indian newspaper cabled to India that Mustaq was not in form and ought not to be included in that Test. How far this correspondent, who is always consulted by the Indian captain, was justified in his conclusion of Mustaq Ali's inability to help India in the second Test was shown by this friend of Major Nayudu when in that memorable first wicket partnership with Merchant he defied England bowling and forced a draw when a defeat was a certainty. C. S. Nayudu, Emir Elahi, Palia, Meherhomji, Hindlekar and Jai for reasons best known to the Indian captain were not permitted to play as many games as they were entitled. As a matter of fact even the exclusion of Bannerjee, in preference to Jehangir Khan and Wazir Ali, in the three Tests needs further explanation inasmuch as the Bengal fast bowler has a good record in the games that he has been permitted to play. We may remember that on the eve of the second Test, Bannerjee was in the best form and helped Major Nayudu to win the Lancashire match and to have equal honours against Derbyshire. Similarly, we cannot forget his performance against the M. C. C. at Lord's when he had better bowling analysis and a respectable score to his batting prowess.

SURPRISE FOR CRICKET FANS

What has surprised the cricketing folks in this country is the gamble of the Maharaj Kumar in the third Test match. The exclusion of three players—Hindleker. C. S. Nayudu and Bannerjee—was a piece of misadventure and not bold gamble. Having captained India twice in Test series and having failed equally in the county matches, if he was genuinely persuaded to see India win against England he would not have told Merchant that he was determined to captain every side even though the majority of the tourists wanted Major Nayudu. He could not persuade himself to stand down from the third Test in preference to the captaincy of Major Nayudu. In that case he would have invited serious commentary on his captaincy as there is no doubt that if Major Nayudu had led India in the third Test and had selected his men for that task he would have won the third Test match at Kennington Oval. He would not have made the blunder of finding his side without a spin slow bowler when the Board was good enough to send "C. S." specially for that purpose. He would not have banked on hopes of Wazir Ali doing something with his injured finger. He would not have looked to Jehangir Khan's Cambridge Blue when he has been a failure this season, except in the early part of his 'Varsity games. He would not have excluded Hindleker in order to give Dilawar Hussain an international cap and thus disturb his batting order. To-day England is in need of an opening pair. Fortunately India has an opening pair in Merchant and Hindleker. The Indian captain has thought it fit to disturb that pair.

The gamble of the Indian captain at Kennington Oval failed, except achieving a partial success, in that of Dilawar Hussain who helped the Indian side considerably. But what we ought to remember is that Dilawar Hussain is not returning to India. He is to go back to Cambridge for his studies and India will have to fall back upon Hindleker, whose performance as opening batsman is above reproach.

The tour is, as I stated earlier, practically over. The Maharaj Kumar has decided not to travel with his "pals." As I cabled to you on Wednesday last he returns accompanied by his personal staff in order to see the President of the Board of Cricket Control in India. The Board has decided to welcome the tourists at a public dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the day they arrive in Bombay. But, the function will be something in the nature of Hamlet without the Prince. The Mahaj Kumar will not be there, to receive boquets at the hand of the Bombay crowd. Nor is Mr. Hadi, the Treasurer of the side, who used to deputise in the absence of the Maharaj Kumar on such occasions in England, enthusiastic to fill the breach in Bombay. The question is who will represent the tourists when they land in Bombay as orphans in the absence of their Captain and the Manager. Major Nayadu would be in America and Amar Singh would be in Jamnagar. Perhaps the honour will go to Lieutenant Wazir Ali or if he follows Mr. Hadi, Mr. Jai will be in evidence as the senior member of the party.

THE FUTURE

Now let us look forward to 1940 when India would be sending another party of cricketers to play against England. By that time we will have learnt a lesson at a heavy price. The part of this lesson will be that no Indian team should be sent abroad under the management of an Englishman and certainly not under the management of an army man connected with the officials. Major Brittain-Jones will be remembered for a long time for the many acts of humiliation to which he has subjected the Indian players. When decisions had to be taken, he had no confidence in himself and relied upon the wisdom of an ex-Viceroy. When the Indian captain was in favour of cancelling the order to send back Amar Nath, the Manager was helpless. When Hindleker, Nissar, Wazir Ali and Major Nayudu pleaded on behalf of Amar Nath, he was equally helpless. He was not in a position to express his voice as on the previous evening he had accepted the voice of the former Viceroy, who, it is reported, had given him instructions to dismiss Amar Nath.

In future we shall also do well if we have a captain who has qualifications for such a task. We have an initial disadvantage in having a Maharaja or even a "Chota" Maharaja or a "Zamindar" as our skipper. His inability to play cricket is overlooked by cricketing public in this country because of the glamour of his wealth. There is an illusion at present in England that the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram is responsible for financing the Indian tourists on their 1936 tour. "Oh, what a nice car he has got" carries an impression that the Maharaj Kumar is financially an asset to the Indian cricket which accounts for his captaincy. As I was told, in all seriousness by an admirer of Dhuleep Singhji at the Third Test Match "Never mind the Maharaja may look an oldwoman on the field, but he is the guy who spends money so he must captain the Indians" that is the attitude of the English folk here.

The truth is very few people know that the Maharaj Kumar has not financed the tourists. Hardly anyone knows that the Maharaj Kumar is drawing the weekly payments made to each player and has also drawn the amount of Rs. 750 paid to each player out of the Rs. 1,000 promised to them.

The humorous side of the story is that the personal staff of the Maharaj Kumar, his cook, valet and the man who prepares hooka for him, have offered autographs as part of the Indian cricket team of 1936 wherever they have gone with the Maharaj Kumar. They all go back loaded with flannels. jackets, expensive suits, cricket kit, watches, after having been guests at all British cinema houses.

Another Deputation To Mahatma

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' MOVE

AHMEDABAD, September 2.

After a temporary lull in the dispute between the Millowners' Association and the Workers' Union regarding wage-cut in some mills, it appears that the millowners have again become restive.

NEXT MOVE

Mutual consultations and frequent conferences behind closed doors indicate that the millowners are bent upon a general wage-cut and reduction of two working days, either of which they are likely to adopt immediately.

These matters are understood to have been discussed at a meeting of millowners held yesterday but the outcome of the meeting is not known.

The millowners are, it is understood, not prepared to wait any longer but intend to decide the issues immediately.

DEPUTATION TO MAHATMA.

It is reliably understood that before taking any action in this connection the Millowners' Association is likely to send an influential deputation, headed by Mr. Kasturbhai, to Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha to place all facts before him.

The millowners are it is understood, also trying to rope in non-member mills to make their case for wage-cut stronger.

The Workers' Union is watching the developments, at the same time not losing contact with the workers and meetings are being held daily where the day-to-day situation is being explained to them.

Further developments are keenly awaited.—United Press.

SETTLEMENT THROUGH ARBITRATION

Ahmedabad Assurance To Jairamdas

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, a member of the Congress Labour Committee, halted here for a day on his way to Sind.

He met the Secretary of the local Labour Union to acquaint himself with the latest development of the wage-cut dispute and expressed the hope that the crisis would be avoided, and whatever points of difference there were should be decided through arbitration.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram was assured by both sides of their determination to adhere to the procedure of arbitration.

In the evening Mr. Jairamdas attended a meeting of the Joint Board of Labour representatives and explained to them that the well-being of the Labour was an important concern of the Congress and that the objective of the Congress fight for "Swaraj" was the happiness of the masses.—United Press.

MASS STOPPAGE OF MILLS

Situation In Ahmedabad Serious

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

It is understood that the Millowners' Association has formed a committee, with a view to sound various members of the Association and take concerted action.

The committee is busy taking signatures on the proposal to stop mills for two days, and about 40 signatures have already been taken.

The Committee is also considering proposals of some millowners to close down all mills for a period of one month to combat the depression.

Serious differences of opinion have arisen among members of the Association with regard to the various proposals now under consideration.

Some members think of going out of the Association, as they feel, that as non-member mills they have the unfettered freedom of doing what they like and that they have greater advantages than the mills who are members of the Association.

There is no knowing as to what turn the events will take in this dispute between the millowners and the Labour Union but it is agreed by both that the situation is getting very serious.

SAME STORY IN BARODA.

Meanwhile reports received today from Baroda show that two mills have given wage-cut notice, whereupon the Union has given one week's time to withdraw the notice, failing which the Union threatens complete strike.—United Press.

INDIA GIVES CLOSE FIGHT TO ENGLAND

Wazir Ali Makes 152 Not Out & Carries Score To 369

LONDON: Sept. 3.

ENGLAND XI (1st Innings) 377
INDIA (1st Inns. for 9 wkts.) 369

The weather was misty and the wicket good.

Merchant and Mushtaq Ali were 10 and 4 respectively with the total at 15 for nil, when mist stopped play.

When the game was resumed visibility was still poor, Merchant reached his individual 50 in 90 minutes, hooking, cutting and off-driving in excellent style and scoring twice as fast as Mushtaq Ali. The latter was out at 51—1 for 18.

Vizianagram who joined was caught in the slips at 55—2. Dilawar Hussain and C.K. Naidu were the next two victims of Robins.

Merchant scored mainly through gorgeous straight-drives and while going down knee to sweep the ball to the leg was bowled off-stump by leg-break off Robins. Merchant scored 68, including eight fours. Robins then captured five wickets for 31 runs.

Wazir Ali executed perfectly-timed cuts and drives and reached his century in 180 minutes. He presently hit 20 fours, with Ramaswami added 74 runs in one hour and with Jai added 71 and the eight wicket put on 58 runs.

Scores:—

INDIA (1st Innings).

C.S. Naidu l.b.w., b Freeman	6
Jai l.b.w., b Robins	27
Bannerjee c Woolley, b Robins	14
Mushtaq Ali st. Ames, b Robins	18
Vizianagram c Woolley, b Robins	4
Dilawar Hussain c Woolley, b Robins	7
C.K. Naidu c Todd, b Robins	13
Merchant b Robins	68
Ramaswami c Chapman, b Wellard	43
Wazir Ali (not out)	152
Jehangir Khan (not out)	3
Extras	14
Total (for 9 wickets)	369

GEN. GOEMBOES RESIGNS WAR MINISTERSHIP

Sequel To Continued Ill-Health

BUDAPEST, Sept. 3.

General Goemboes has resigned from the War Ministry though he remains the Prime Minister. He is leaving here to-morrow for a rest cure in a German sanatorium. Field Marshal Somkuthy, Chief of Hungarian General Staff has been appointed successor.

It is believed that General Goemboes will also shortly resign the Premiership on account of continued ill-health.—Reuter.

GOVT. MUST SPEND FROM FAMINE FUND

No Non-Official Agency Can Cope With Vast Distress In Gujerat, Says Vallabhbhai

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, who returned from Wardha this morning has issued the following statement in regard to the famine situation in Gujarat:—

Gujarat has once again been the victim of Nature's wrath. Except in a few less unfortunate areas almost in the whole of Gujarat and a large part of Kathiawar it seems that there has been a general failure of monsoon resulting in the whole-sale destruction of crops. In some parts the failure of rains has been so complete that from even now reports of scarcity of drinking water and fodder are being received. The distress appears to be very widespread but the conditions vary from place to place and it is difficult to form any accurate opinion about the nature and extent of the distress as well as the measures to be adopted for organising relief by any non-official agency.

CONGRESS EFFORTS.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has called for reports from all its District Committees and they are making detailed inquiries in their respective areas. Sjt. Morarji Desai Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee has been touring in the affected areas and the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee is meeting on the 10th for considering the whole situation. It must not, however, be forgotten that no non-official agency, however, efficient, can cope with the distress of such vast magnitude. It is primarily the function of the State to take the initiative and the responsibility of organising prompt and effective relief measures. The non-official agency can only supplement and assist the state in such measures.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The Government of Bombay has got a large reserve balance which has been accumulated and earmarked for such purposes and it is known as the famine relief fund. It has been formed from the revenue derived from the peasants and there is no reason why the Government should not spend this amount for the purpose for which it is intended.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee will be in a position to formulate its proposals and programme at its meeting on the 10th, when it will be possible to issue its appeal to the public for help. Any appeal for donations without knowing the extent and the depth of distress as well as the nature of measures that may be adopted for relief would be premature as it would not give any real idea of the help required from the intending donours. I have no doubt that our appeal, when it is issued, will meet with a ready response.

OPPOSITION VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 7.)

everybody. He strongly opposed the select committee motion.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah said the bill encroached on the rights of provincial Governments given under the present constitution. The best course was for railways to put their House in order.

Mr. Gadgil said the bill would cause unemployment of over ten million persons and also affect agriculturists, businessmen and the general public who wanted cheap transport. But for the bus competition, the interests of third class passengers would be neglected more and more. He did not mean there should be no regulation for regulating motor transport, but the regulations proposed in the bill would achieve no purpose.

Mr. Das Gupta (Bengal official) stressed that there was nothing drastic in the changes proposed by the bill and no useful purpose would be served by circulation.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NO DENIAL OF RIGHT TO SPEAK

Opposition Members Explain Position

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: Sept. 3.

I find the special correspondent of the "Statesman" has wired to his paper regarding the Finance Member's right to speak in yesterday's adjournment motion debate.

"At 4-30 p.m. when the Congress Party had already contributed two speeches to the debate, they called for closure. The Government, however, very naturally claimed the right to equal voice."

In order to elucidate the position, I may say that at 5-45 p.m. when the Finance Member claimed the right to speak after ten members had already participated in the debate, of whom six—Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. James, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Mr. Sarma and Sir Mahomed Zafrulla—had spoken against the motion. The remaining four, who spoke in favour of the motion were: Sjt. Avinashilingam Chetty and Sjt. G. V. Pant of the Congress Party, and Sjt. Malaviya of the Congress Nationalist Party and Mr. Joshi from unattached members.

In fact, when Sir M. Zafrulla was interrogated by the President at 5-30 p.m. whether he would not rise to speak, the Commerce Member replied that he was waiting for more members of the Opposition to speak as so far only two members of the Congress Party had spoken.

The President, however, reminded him that it was time for the Government Member to reply.

According to the Opposition members they have no objection whatever to any member of the Government taking part in any debate. But they feel that the Finance Member should have risen earlier and if he was allowed to speak at 5-45 p.m. after the Commerce Member's reply, there would necessarily have been no time for division.

In their reply to the plea that the Finance Member had right to speak on matters affecting his department, the Opposition members say that the text of the Finance Member's speech was merely an attack on the Congress Party and is itself sufficient answer.

BRIGHT CHANCES OF RAPPROCHEMENT

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

The Nationalist Party will live not so much for fighting the forthcoming elections but continuing agitation for the annulment of the Communal Award.

This is how the Benares decision was interpreted by Mahashay Krishna, President of the Punjab Nationalist Party, in the course of an interview.

He added:—

"The hands of friendship extended by the Congress at Bombay have been accepted at Benares and I believe chances of rapprochement between the Congress and Nationalist Party are brighter than ever."

Concluding he regretted the Bengal Nationalists' adverse attitude towards the Congress even after the redeeming features of the Election Manifesto.—United Press.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 6)

Hardinge, the then Viceroy, India, practically 'bled herself white' in the service and for the safety of England and her Empire; and not only willingly and freely poured out her very life-blood in the shape of men, money and material, but also readily suspended and hushed, even against her own interests, all political activities and controversies, in order not to add to the burdens and responsibilities of England in her hour of need and trial, in the confident hope that on the termination of hostilities and the attainment of victory, she would voluntarily bestow upon this country the gift of Self-Government in grateful recognition of her inestimable services and great sacrifices.

The Reward

But, she was destined to be disappointed; for she soon got instead, numerous manifestations of a policy of renewed and persistent repression. The disgraceful butchery of Jallianwalla Baug with all its attendant horrors, is still too fresh in our minds to need to be described at length. That tragedy was soon succeeded by a long series of the most dangercus and repressive enactments that have ever disfigured the Statute Book of a civilised Government, which soon followed one another in quick succession, in the shape of Rowlatt Act, the several Press Acts, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Special Powers Act, and finally the most obsolete Regulations and Ordinances and other extraordinary powers of the same species, restricting the people's freedom of thought and liberty of speech, depriving them of their inherent rights and privileges, and incarcerating them without trial for indefinite periods of time, in the name of law and order.

Our reward in other directions, particularly the economic, has not been less certain.

The Exchange with the United Kingdom has been twice arbitrarily raised to artificial heights, benefiting interests other than Indian, in spite of the emphatic and authoritative opinions of successive Royal Commissions to the contrary. The iniquitous excise duty, originally imposed on India in spite of the fruitless protests of the then Viceroy, in order to placate and benefit Lancashire, even though recently abolished after having dealt a deadly blow to the indigenous textile industry, has now given place to Imperial Preference, the pernicious principle of which has been surreptitiously forced upon the country and the harmful incidence of which has been materially strengthened over the head of the Legislature by the Ottawa and other pacts through the instrumentality of the nominees of the Government, ostensibly in the interests of India but really in those of the United Kingdom. It is quite right that they have all been now repudiated by the Assembly.

Even the Tariff Board, with its composition entirely in the hands of the authorities, is being not seldom used for such a purpose, as was recently apparent by the hasty acceptance by the Government of its last report on the Textile Industry with unusual alacrity on the very morrow of its publication, without even making a show of consulting the Legislature.

Pampering I. C. S.

The continued and systematic pampering of the services (particularly the I.C.S.) and the extravagant and absurd concessions made to them from time to time in the shape of the most amazing and extraordinary allowances, extras and compensations of various kinds, in addition to the handsome emoluments and pensions already existing, is a standing reproach to the British Government. There is no other instance in the history of the world of such an abject surrender of accepted principles of justice and equity on the part of a responsible Government to the dictates of a handful of men, who, in spite of their great ability and solid work, under one excuse or another, by successfully blocking the political progress of this country at every stage, have done more harm to it than any other set of people.

These briefly are the experiences of this country of the manner in which the spirit of the British Constitution and the numerous promises made to it in the past in the name of the Sovereign and the Government of England, have been observed and carried out! With such an Act in front of us and with such bitter experience behind us, is there any wonder that the country as a whole has severely condemned the new reforms, and contemplates the future with alarm?

The Remedy

The question may well be asked: What then is the remedy? The answer is simple. Under existing conditions, direct action is impracticable; and would be most disastrous, even if possible. The only other alternative which can be pursued, both with effect and advantage, is to enter the Legislatures in large numbers, to accept office, and to so work the Act as automatically to lead to dead-locks at every step and at every stage. Even this will be extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, having regard to the fact that the Act has not only anticipated and provided against such a possibility, but even the range of continued dead-locks has been materially reduced owing to the numerous safeguards contained therein, as also the reservation of all the main powers and functions which characterise real self-government. But, in spite of these facts, the very structure of the Act and the numerous restrictions themselves will by their very nature help to bring about dead-locks even within the four corners of the Constitution. Unless, therefore, the authorities choose to govern the country continuously by Certification and Ordinances, there will thus still be ample scope for patriotic and determined workers, if properly and efficiently organised, to demonstrate by purely constitutional means, the absolute inadequacy and unworkability of the Act; and completely expose it to the ridicule and derision not only of the great British democracy but also of the entire civilized world, thereby forcing the Government to scrap it at the earliest possible moment.

How this can be done, it would not be strictly within the purview of this article to describe; but there is no doubt that, given the requisite men and effort, it is not only within the range of practical politics, but also an absolute necessity in the interests of the country. This is the only constitutional method open to the people effectively to show their displeasure of the Act; and there is no reason why it should not be adopted.

(Concluded).

POLICE OPEN FIRE

Sequel To Alleged Attack By Marriage Party

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 3.

Two persons belonging to the Badaga community were killed and seven injured rather seriously as the result of police opening fire in the village of Kundas, eighteen miles from Ooty yesterday evening.

It appears that the Badagas were having a marriage party with music. A small body of police under orders from Joint Magistrate was at the spot. The marriage party is alleged to have attacked the police party (under circumstances which have not yet been fully understood here) with stones and brickbats.

The police gave warnings to the assailants and eventually opened fire, which resulted in the casualties stated above.—A.P

SUPERSEDE LAHORE MUNICIPALITY

Rate-Payers' Association's Request To Govt.

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

The Lahore Rate-Payers' Association met this evening at Y.M.C.A. and resolved to request the Government to declare the Lahore Municipality as superseded owing to "maladministration."—United Press.

S. African Delegation's Indian Itinerary

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The South African delegation visits Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras Ootacamund, Calcutta, Simla, Lahore, Peshawar, Delhi, Agra and Ajanta caves and sails from Bombay on October 14.

Messrs. J. G. Derbyshire and M. J. Van Den Berg both members of the Union Parliament, will be on the delegation.—A. P.

M. P. C. C. President In West Khandesh

JALGAON, Sept. 2.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. P. H. Patwardhan of Ahmednagar are touring West Khandesh from to-day for a week with the intention of doing propaganda work in connection with the approaching Faizpur session of the Congress.—A. P.

LEST WE FORGET!

Congress President Urges Observance Of Political Prisoner's Day

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

In a statement to the Press Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru commends to all Congress Committees and Congressmen to observe Sunday September 13th as Political Prisoners' Day and to hold public meetings at which resolutions based on Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement be passed.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of the statement says:

LEST WE FORGET.

"Seven years ago on Sept 13th, died Jatin Das in Lahore Prison on the 61st day of his hunger-strike. This brave and gentle and lovable boy gave his life voluntarily in protest against the treatment given to the political prisoners. India was moved and stirred by this self-immolation and the memory of it moves us strangely still and questions arise in our minds—disturbing, accusing questions.

"What have we done for the cause for which Jatin Das gave his life? Have we done all we could for the betterment of the lot of the political prisoners—those soldiers of freedom whose life is one of continuous suffering and sacrifice?

A RECENT INSTANCE.

"In recent months, Jogesh Chandra Chatterji underwent a long ordeal by hunger-strike for this purpose. He was induced at last to give this up on assurance that every effort will be made to organise public opinion on this subject.

"Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the All-India Political Prisoners' Committee has issued a comprehensive statement restating the demands of political prisoners for humane treatment.

URGENT PROBLEMS.

He says:—"We have many preoccupations and many urgent problems face us, but we may not forget the lot of our comrades in prison, in India, in detention camps and in the Andamans, and we must ceaselessly press for their better treatment, in particular for more human contact by more frequent interviews and letters and mental food through books, newspapers and writing material. We must insist on ending solitary confinement which is such torture to the sensitive and the cultured and on the removal of political prisoners from the Andamans.

"This and much else we must bear in mind and work for, and it is fitting that on the anniversary of Jatin Das's death, we should think of him and of all those who are suffering silently behind prison bars.

"I commend to all Congress committees and Congressmen to observe Sunday, September, 13, as Political Prisoners' Day and to hold public meetings where resolutions based on Rajendra Babu's Statement, should be passed."—United Press.

Congressman's Appeal Dismissed

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

In the Nagpur High Court to-day Mr. Justice H. G. Gruer and Mr. Justice F. L. Grille dismissed the appeal of Krantikumar (Congressman) and confirmed his sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment on charge of sedition in connection with a religious discourse on "Ramayan" which the accused gave at Betul.—A. P.

INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE

Girl's Application Under Parsi Marriage Act

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

An interesting Divorce Case is being heard by Mr. Justice Henderson sitting in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta. In this case the complainant is Mrs. Khorshed Kakey Colah, a middle aged, good-looking Parsi lady and the respondent Mr. Kakey Sorabjee Colah. She made an "ex-parte" application under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of 1936 for an order that she be given leave to institute the suit against the respondent Kakey Sorabjee Colah for the dissolution of her marriage on the grounds of adultery, etcetra, without naming the person with whom the respondent was alleged to have committed adultery as co-respondent.

The parties were married at the Parsi Church in Calcutta in 1919 and there were two sons and two daughters of the marriage.

His Lordship directed that the woman with whom the respondent was alleged to have committed adultery be made a party to the suit as the co-respondent.—United Press.

Sad Plight Of Ahmednagar Peasants

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE DECLARATION OF FAMINE

Indulal Yajnik, Editor, All-India Kisan Bulletin, writes:—

I hasten, on my return after a three days' tour in Ahmednagar district, to draw public attention to the grave famine situation developing in that area.

I attended peasants' meetings held at Rahuri, and Bellapur-Khurd to celebrate the Kisan Day on September 1st and two other crowded meetings held at Muthe Vadgaon and Undirgaon situated in the heart of the Sugar Company area. Comrade Dange and I explained the manifesto and demands as formulated afresh by the All-India Kisan Committee, which were enthusiastically adopted by the peasants.

At Undirgaon Com. Dange inaugurated the Bellapur Sugar Company Workers' Union to represent the grievances and demands of the labourers working on the estate and in the factory of the Sugar Company.

The tragedy of a ghastly famine cast its dismal shadow over all these meetings. Peasants hailing from distant villages complained bitterly of the rising prices of grass and grain, of the increasing mortality of cattle, and of the attitude of the Irrigation department which insisted on giving all the available canal water to the sugar cane plantations.

While thousands are thus harassed by the pangs of starvation and the increasing deaths of their cattle, the Co-operative Societies and Sahukars are busy attaching the scanty possessions of peasants for recovering their dues.

The cup of the peasants' misery is indeed full. Death and destruction encomposes them on all sides. Buffaloes, cows, and bullocks which cannot fetch even a few annas are being let loose by their unhappy owners for want of fodder. Wholesale starvation stare them in the face.

Under these circumstances Government Irrigation Department should in all fairness place all its water resources free of all charges at the disposal of the starving peasantry to grow grass and rabi crops and give only surplus water to the sugar cane plantations. Government should also issue orders prohibiting or suspending the execution of all decrees for the recovery of their debts. It is also imperative that Government should forthwith declare a state of famine in the district and set in motion the whole machinery of relief provided by the Famine Relief Code.

Moreover the generous public in Bombay and elsewhere will I hope, appoint Committees and begin to send without any delay, money, grass and grain to the famine stricken area which has been oppressed by a cruel freak of nature and the vicious policy of the State.

Government's Duty To Declare Famine

DOHAD, September 2.

Mr. D. J. Naik, Secretary, Bhil Seva Mandal Famine Relief Committee, Dohad, writes:—

When very acute situation is prevailing in the famine-stricken area of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas; when hundreds and hundreds of Bhil men, women, and children are flocking to the towns of Dohad, Jhalod and Limbdi with headloads of grass, dried up maize stems and wood, and sometimes with chickens and fowls which fetch very little to them; when thousands of Bhil peasants are in dire necessity of labour and loaf; when starvation has reached to such an extent that the Bhils sometimes are resorting to the last step of butchering their own prized cattle to satisfy hunger, the Government has taken consolation of doing its duty by opening works to provide labour at five different places, and that too, not after declaring scarcity or famine condition in this area.

These works are done departmentally by the Public Works Department and are of metal breaking. For a vast area of 600 square miles five centres for providing labour are quite inadequate. Moreover each work is at a distance of not less than 12 miles from another, and all are situated just on or near the pacca roads of these talukas.

No provision is made to provide labour to the peasants of the villages which are far from these pacca roads and for the villages of the eastern part of Jhalod Mahal which is more seriously affected, as well as those of the southern part of Dohad Taluka.

The peasants are pouring in large numbers to these works and it is reported that on the sixth day from the commencement of the works the number has swollen to 2100. It will go on increasing and within a week it should reach to 5,000 or perhaps more, if all who seek labour are engaged and some other centres are opened. Meanwhile reports are coming that owing to want of tools many have to go back.

Is this not the sufficient proof for declaration of famine in this area? Is the Government yet hoping against hope for sufficient Rabi season rains when the meteorological department reports very recently that there is no prospect of good rains in Gujerat?

It is the duty of the Government boldly to declare their policy and announce famine conditions, without any loss of further time, following it up by opening more works to provide labour sufficiently to the starving peasantry. The Government should also realize the difficulties and inconvenience of the peasants of the distant villages of Cakalia, Sabli, Chhayen in Jhalod and Jambua, Patiajod, Zeri only to name few, in Dohad, and open works convenient to every group of 10 to 12 villages.

CONGRESS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH POONA INCIDENT

Nariman Refutes Allegations Against Civil Liberties Union And Socialists

Mr. K. F. Nariman, one of the Organisers of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, has issued a statement regarding the Poona incident where eggs were thrown at Sir Cowasji Jehangir and other Liberal leaders.

FUTILE CHARGES.

He says: "I cannot help expressing strong disapproval of the undesirable methods adopted by a section of the audience of the Poona meeting, making a display of unbecoming and undignified scenes, and resulting in ultimate breaking up of the meeting.

"It is only a rotten cause that needs the aid of rotten eggs. But, at the same time, it is unfair to associate the unauthorised acts of a few youths either with the Congress or even with the Socialist Party, and it is equally ridiculous to make futile attempts to connect it in any way with the newly started Civil Liberties Union."

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

SAFE DRIVING. I

The Two Different Points Of View

Motorist And Pedestrian Both Blame Each Other For Accidents

Every once in a while we see something that shows up our own little human weaknesses and inconsistencies so clearly, that we just can't help laughing at ourselves. For instance, some of us may have been amused by a little verse that appeared recently. It went like this:

"Who is the driver of that car,
whose face is dark with wrath
For every poor pedestrian that
comes across his path?
What! Can it be? Why yes 'tis
he who, walking, yesterday,
Was equally annoyed by all the
cars that came his way;
For what we think and what we
do,
Depends upon our point of view."

Now that's more truth than poetry. Nearly all of us go around part of the time on foot, and part of the time on wheels, and it's just surprising how completely our outlook changes when we're driving compared to when we're walking, and vice versa.

But just because we are the drivers and the walkers both we ought to be able to judge pretty fairly. And when we do we're apt to feel that the Safety First Associations are just about right when they give us their statistics about motor car accidents in which pedestrians are involved. They show that about 29 per cent. of all motor car accidents involve pedestrians. And in almost two-thirds of these cases the fault seems to lie with the pedestrians.

REFLECT ON THIS

Just think of it! "We Drivers" who ought to know so well how to walk and how not to walk, if we want to keep out of trouble with cars, do the very things we shouldn't do when we become walkers ourselves. For instance, there probably isn't one of us that hasn't crossed a street in the middle of the block or against the traffic signals. In fact most of us do it all the time. And yet when we take a real look at accident facts, crossing streets in the middle of the road turns out to be the cause of more pedestrian accidents than almost anything else. And naturally! Drivers are apt to slow up a little at corners and the chances are that they're on the lookout for any one that may be crossing. But they just don't expect to find people darting out into the street, so they aren't so ready for it if it does happen. And when you aren't on the lookout and prepared for a quick stop, then for somebody to suddenly appear right there in front of you, is more than you can handle. And of course this applies equally to playing in the street, and to crossing corners diagonally. When we cross corners that way we're bound to be in the very path of cars no matter which of the four directions they may be coming.

AND REMEMBER THIS

One of our engineer friends offers some facts he has figured out, that are probably pretty accurate. And they give us something to think about. In the first place he says it takes the average person walking about 11 seconds to cross the average street, and in that time a car going 20 miles an hour travels over 300 feet. So what pedestrians have to remember is that cars have to be a good long way off before it's safe to cross in front of them. Then he goes on to say that if it takes a driver one second to see a pedestrian and start to apply the brakes, his car will travel nearly 30 feet before he gets the brakes to working and over 50 feet before it can stop. And it takes about 150 feet at 40 and 275 feet at 60. So anybody that steps out on to a street in front of a car at less than those distances, is in danger of being hit.

The gist of it all is that if we always cross streets where we're supposed to, the way we're supposed to, we haven't got much to worry about. Of all the pedestrians hurt on our streets, only 1 per cent. are crossing at corners, at right angles, and with the signal. So no wonder a good many cities have passed laws that get after pedestrians who don't walk right, just as they get after drivers that don't drive right.

BE CAREFUL

But after all we don't all live in cities, and maybe some of you that live in the country are wondering if we aren't going to say something about your pedestrian troubles. For instance, one elderly lady wants to know what she is going to do about walking on the streets, now that she's 60 years old and can't jump ten feet on a second's notice. Well, first of all it's up to us drivers to be careful and considerate of people that have to use the streets for walking. And then too, the best thing for the walkers to do is to always walk on the right side of the road, so that they can see what's coming, and be able to depend on the driver's eyes and their own eyes too, instead of just his.

(Contributed By General Motors.)

Next Week: "STEP LIVELY!"

EARHART AND HER 'PLANE

Miss Amelia Earhart, famous American air-woman, a stride the nose of her 'plane which is used by the Purdue University for test purposes.

Pity The Poor Pedestrian

Appeal To Motorists Not To Forget That They, Too, Sometimes Have To Walk

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. A. S. Trollip, Chairman, Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India, delivered before a gathering of the Rotary Club. The lecture was illustrated with a number of panels, on which the salient points had been set out in tabular form or in the form of posters.

Gentlemen, as Motorists, you probably regard the pedestrian as a confounded nuisance in that

(1) he walks along the road to his and your danger;
(2) he crosses the road where and when he likes.

As to what you think of Cyclists, I am not going to venture an opinion here.

Some of the time "you" are also a pedestrian, and it is probable that even if you do walk on the pavement, you cross the road "where" and "when" you like.

The interesting thing is that what Pedestrians do may seem strange and illogical to us while we are driving; but we are all leading double lives—sometimes drivers, sometimes pedestrians—and it is funny how our psychology changes when we change from one to the other.

WHY DOES HE DO IT?

The causes of the Pedestrian doing this are many. Some are:—

(1) The instinctive habit of walking in the middle of the Road.
(2) The Road is more comfortable and often safer than the Pavement, e.g.
(a) Surface is slippery, uneven, hard or hot to walk upon, badly lighted. Surface is marred by protruding tree roots, long grass, stones, etc. Interfered by private carriage ways.
(b) Presence of hawkers, squatters, beggars, window shopkeepers, fruit and vegetable sellers.
(c) Presence of Builders' materials.
(d) Too narrow.
(e) General lack of cleanliness, presence of fruit skins, rubbish, animal excreta, etc.
(f) Fear of garbage, rubbish being thrown from upper storeys of houses.
(g) Physical obstructions on pavements at street corners, e.g. poles, pillars, trees, advertisement booths.
(3) Lack of Education, especially in Crossing the Road.
(4) Bad Motor practices. Cars parked at corners. Cars unloading at corners. Relatively excessive speed of cars when filtering—as it were from the back of the Pedestrian.

These causes may be classified as follows:—

(1) Lack of Competent Engineering.
(2) Lack of thorough Education.
(3) Lack of intelligent Enforcement.

These causes can be corrected, first of all, Pavements Pedestrian Crossings, Traffic Signals, Islands and Pedestrian Fences, must be constructed. A graded plan must be followed, first of all, in the imporant parts of the city or town.

FLORA FOUNTAIN

The application of these physical aids to Flora Fountain, a site very well-known to us, is shown on the next chart, from which you will observe that I have marked in red a number of Pedestrian Crossings, which will enable the Pedestrian to cross from one side of the road to the other. Pedestrian fences have been placed in the vicinity of these crossings, so as to focus the Pedestrian traffic towards them. Pedestrian Crossings are very badly needed in all heavy traffic streets. It is one of the most important necessities of Engineering Revision.

When the design of the roads has been revised to suit modern conditions, then it will be necessary to educate the Pedestrian to use these aids. The Press, the School and the Radio must all hammer away to form new habits, and make our people road conscious, and then when the majority have voluntarily adopted the safe standard practices, it may be necessary to compel the heedless minority to observe these practices.

CROSSING THE STREET

My Association has had the privilege of lecture-demonstrating the Art of Walking to over 100,000 students. We teach them to walk on the pavements, when pavements are provided to walk on the right side of the road facing the approaching traffic when there is no pavement, and at night to wear white clothes, so they can be seen in the headlights of approaching vehicles.

Crossing the street is a most hazardous job. It is necessary that the basic rule of STOP on the curb, LOOK AND LISTEN, LOOK RIGHT, Walk, to the centre of the Road, LOOK LEFT, Walk, to the opposite side of the Road, should be inculcated in us from very early life, so as to make it part of our automatic mind.

When Islands are provided, we teach our young people to make use of them for crossing the road. This picture shows some of Bombay's young citizens using an Island. At the same time you will notice they are looking RIGHT, looking LEFT.

When there is a Policeman controlling the traffic, we teach them to cross in front and in accordance with his signals, always looking RIGHT and looking LEFT, so that any traffic which is filtering round the corner can be observed.

SCHOOL PATROL

My Association, besides teaching these correct practices of walking along the Road, have developed a system which we call the "School Patrol", whereby a number of the elder students control and direct the student body to and from school along recognised crossings.

When the Patrol sees that there is a gap in the traffic, he signals. The students then cross the road in accordance with the standard practice, Looking Right, and Looking Left.

The object of the Patrol is not to control vehicular traffic. When a member of the Patrol raises his hand, he does so to warn approaching motorists that students have left the curb and to invite the motorists' courtesy in the matter of respecting the rights of Safety of Pedestrians at recognised crossings.

FORGOTTEN MAN

My illustrations have referred to the Pedestrian—the forgotten man—the man for whom very little is done. He is only a part of the General Traffic Problem, but the principles enunciated in respect to the Pedestrian apply equally well to the whole problem.

Like a three-legged stool, Traffic Relief needs three supports—Competent Engineering Revision, Thorough Education and Intelligent Enforcement—the neglect or omission of any of which will cause insuperable difficulties. Whether the entire traffic force is the duty of one man or thousands, these three elements must be recognised and fostered, or the labour expended will fail to produce satisfactory and permanent results.

The solution of the Traffic Problem depends upon the satisfaction of these constituents, in the order named: each must support a part of the load and progress depends on all. Engineering Revision must precede Education and

(Continued on Page 2.)

"TOILET" OF YOUR CAR

Regular Lubrication Is Very Necessary

Some Practical Hints To Motorists On How To Lubricate Their Vehicles

By S. Majid Ali Babban

For the "health" of the car, lubrication of the chassis and other components is also very important. To-day nearly all the car makers supply a lubrication chart, together with instructions, with which lubricating becomes easy and satisfactory.

This article will seek to direct the motorist how to attend those points systematically and will tell the proper use of an oil can and grease gun. The chart of the maker, however, should always be consulted whenever the service is undertaken.

Lubrication not only prolongs the life of a machine and of the parts but also makes them work smoothly and silently. Whereas in the absence of proper lubrication the parts affected become very hot due to friction and generation of heat. In case they are allowed to work or neglected then in no time they will seize and jam. According to the wear, tear and friction the ruin will necessitate either a repair or a complete renewal of the part.

Thorough lubrication of the car once a week if the car is running regularly or once a month if occasionally used, will give smooth and sound motoring.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF LUBRICATION.

There are two different ways, viz. the Low Pressure and the High Pressure. The High Pressure System is provided on some new makes of cars while the Low Pressure System is more generally employed.

The Low Pressure System is with the help of an oil can and grease gun. Drops of oil are given to the parts needing oil with the can. Whereas the gun is filled with the grease or lubricant and then fitted to the nipple-fittings, and with a little turning of the gun handle the lubricant is forced into the part. Some parts have grease cups. These are filled to the mouth with the grease and they are screwed back to their place, and this grease soon finds its way into the bearing.

The High Pressure System arrangement of the one-push-system is a recent development. In it a reservoir containing the lubricant is fitted on the dash board. When it works, the lubricant is forced, and distributed through piping which connects all the fittings.

Though the High Pressure System is a new way of lubrication, the Low Pressure System is, to my opinion, more effective; by it each and every component receives due and personal attention and thus saves the motorist from many troubles.

ARTICLES REQUIRED.

Things required are; the oil can full of oil and sufficient quantity of grease or lubricant. If the lubricant is not available, the mixture of oil and grease can be used.

Wrench to open the nipples and cups and a thin wire to clean the choked nipples. A little quantity of kerosene or petrol and a waste cotton piece to clean the inside and outside of the nipples and cups etc. after and before the greasing and oiling.

SERVICE WITH AN OIL CAN.

Lift the bonnet and inject oil into the bonnet hinges. Move the bonnet backward and forward to spread the oil.

Next, ignition and carburetter controls and joints should be oiled and worked to and fro to distribute oil. The shaft bearings of the armature requires very little oiling. So few drops should be given to the oilways of starter and generator from time to time, but not always.

Enter the front and rear seats, inject oil on the foot brakes, clutch pedals etc. Work the pedals and hand brake to spread oil.

Oil the swil pins of the front axle and other parts and components marked in the car lubrication chart.

THE GREASE GUN.

With a view to easy and thorough service of the laminated springs, lift the car by placing the jacks under the dumb iron of the front and rear chassis. The load of the car will be, therefore, taken away from the springs. The spring leaves can now easily be set apart for lubrication. Insert the lubricant with the help of blade or force it inside with the injector. Leave the lubricated springs for some time so that the lubricant may penetrate and may fully spread over the surfaces of the leaves. Treat all the springs, front and rear in the same way. After this, lubricate with the gun, shackle bolts of the spring adjusting the gun to the nipple-fittings.

Wheels, steering, gear, water pump and distributor require greasing. Remove the cups and insert the grease or lubricant if the nipples are provided. Lubricate all the other points with the lubricant or grease with the help of chart.

DOS AND DONT'S.

Adequate lubrication is essential, over-lubrication should be avoided. Not only is it wasteful but sometimes it causes troubles such as: ignition, short circuit, fan belt and breaks slipping etc. The grease must be suitable and free from grit and other impurities. Heavy grease should never be used for it cannot penetrate in. Use correct lubrication for it works in all weathers. If the car has no free lubrication and cleaning once a month, the nipples and oilways become covered with mass of mud and, therefore, choke the nipples and passages. And when the grit penetrates in, it spoils the surfaces.

Never overlook any part to be lubricated. If once neglected it will run dry and will cost you a repair or a renewal. Due to the failure of proper lubrication, the metal surfaces make noise and rattles are also heard on the motor car.

If grit or foreign matter is found in the lubricant of the cup then it should entirely be removed and the cup should completely be packed with a fresh supply.

The oil and grease should be forced into each bearing until there is clear evidence that it has reached the surface which needs lubrication.

Before commencing oiling, clean the mouth of the oil can and throw some oil outside and ensure its clean passage.

When no pressure is felt, fill the gun with the lubricant.

If the gun does not work properly, take on one side and turn the handle after filling it. Observe if the erruption takes place from its mouth. If not, set the gun right, until the lubricant exudes.

If the nipples are found choked, remove and as a rule hold them in a vice and apply the gun force with violent jerks in an effort to force the obstruction through the nipple; and if still it is there, then, clean it in the petrol or kerosene and clean the passage with the steel wire. If still the passage is not found satisfactory change it with new nipple.

Laminated Springs loose their

(Continued on page 2)

Irritable Nerves

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Latest Commercial News

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NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was a shade easier on scattered liquidation and hedge selling.

BULLION QUIET.

London gold and silver ruled quiet

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady on better outside cables. Jute and rubber were unchanged.

SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment on improved enquiry. Giltedged securities were in better request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	11.65
To-day's opening	11.62
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	11.55
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	6.28
To-day's opening	6.33
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.27
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 211-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 3.

Cotton showed some slight easiness on scattered selling and some hedge sales but the pressure on the whole was not heavy with the result that price movements were small in a narrow trading. There was good demand in dry goods trade owing to lower private estimates.

Trading in October began at 11.62 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased under lower Liverpool cables and scattered hedging and liquidation under the influence of which October gradually declined to 11.59.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.55 with a decline of 10 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October ((11.45/11.52) 11.63/11.62
December (11.58/11.57) 11.65/11.65
January (11.60/11.60) 11.67/11.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.26) 6.32
American December (6.18) 6.22
Egyptian October (10.31)
Egyptian November (10.11)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Broach cotton for April/May delivery moved between Rs. 212-4 and Rs. 213-4 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 212-12 with New York future 1 point up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 3.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

Tin (£187 1/2 buyers £187 3/4 sellers. Easry) £187 buyers £187 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£17 1/16 buyers £17 1/8 sellers. Steady) £17 5/16 buyers £17 3/8 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 3/4 to £43 1/4) £42 3/4 to £43 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 5/16 sellers) £17 3/16 paid and buyers
Dunlop Sept. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers
Lightning Sept. (£18 3/4) £18 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16) 7 11/16 paid and buyers
Forward (7 3/4) 7 3/4 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£13 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct. (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 3/4 sellers) £15 7/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 7 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 7 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 8 9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	5.03 15/32
To-day's opening	5.03 19/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.03 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	5.03 5/16
To-day's opening	5.03 1/2
To-day's closing	5.03 13/16
Difference	+.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	76.43
To-day's opening	76.44
To-day's closing	76.50
Difference	+.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 3.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 1/2 and then advanced to 5.03 9/16 on fairly good support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.03 13/16.

Franc opened at 76.44 and thei weakened to 76.48 with an easier tendency on some selling pressure.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.50.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought China sold. Speculators sold market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 3.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 11/16d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 5/8d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 3.

Gold per fine ounce £6-18-3) £6-18-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 3.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 3. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.77 1/8) 5.77 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.01) 38.04
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2) 0.94 1/2
London on Milan (63.93) 64.00
London on Shanghai (1/2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.09 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered outside support and covering influenced by improved outside cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 85 1/4 and December 84. The market was somewhat active today on scattered buying and covering influenced by better outside cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3. 11-30 p.m

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 15 0
Silver 1st settlement	48 15 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 0 0
Gold ready	34 2 6
Gold 1st settlement	34 2 6
Gold 2nd settlement	34 2 9
Sovereigns	21 14 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 14 3
Wheat January 1937	4 14 0
Linseed September	7 12 3
Linseed May 1937	7 8 3

The tone was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/4 Ex Div. as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 3. 3-30 p.m.

Chief interest was centred in oil shares. Internationals were firmer on better Wall Street. Home industrials were generally rather undecided. Others were quietly steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8 Ex Div.) £84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 1/2) £118 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ord (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/8) dol 7 1/4
Musical Industries (23-3) 22-6
Princhin Johnson (49-1 1/2) 49-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Woolsworth New Ford (148-9) 148-9
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £93
Dunlop Rubber (36-3) 36-3
Unilever Ordinary (34-3) 34-9
Ford Motors (32-2) 33-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Carreas A (£9 5/8) £9 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (168 3/4) 168 3/4
P and O S N Company Defd (26-9) 26-9
Distillers (109-6) 109-6
Bredford Dyers (7-6) 7-6
British Celanese (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-0) 53-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-0) 33-0
Inter Nickels (£53 1/2) £54 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-0) 9-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 3. 3-30 p m

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 3/4) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 Ex Div.) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 3/4) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119) £118 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111) £111 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£111) £111 3/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-3) 21-3
Donaro Tea (47-6) 47-6
Empire of India Ceylon (31-0) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 1/2) £14
East Rand Proprietors (69-0) 69-0
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
New Modders (40-6) 40-0
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (90-0) 91-3
Burma Oil (98-1 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (28-3) 29-3
Shell Transport (£108 1/8) £109 3/8
Royal Dutch (£38 3/8) £38 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/4) £50 1/4
L and S Ordinary (£22) £28
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 5/8) £135 5/8
London Transport 'C' Stock (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 3.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 66 3/8) dol 67
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39) dol 39 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 70) dol 70 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 135) unquoted.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

OIL SHARES PROMINENT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Nickels Firm But Tins Adversely Affected

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

On the Stock Exchange oils were the most prominent section and appreciable advances were recorded. Among internationals nickels rose following the recent rise in Piatinum whereof the company was a large producer but tin shares were adversely affected owing to the reduction of interest in dividends by three producing companies otherwise markets were quiet but some bright spots were noticeable.

In commodities cocoa after early ease due to profit-taking resumed advance.

Sial was firm on speculative support. Lead was strong on good consumer demand.

Wall Street opened firm but profit-taking restrained the advance.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

Coals Unchanged And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, September 3.

Jutes opened slightly easier but improved as the day progressed and only limited business took place. Coals were unchanged with small trading. Teas continued steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh feature. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities: Two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948-52 101/4/6, three per cent. Government Paper 90/9, small lot, three and half per cent Government Paper 99/12 three and half per cent loan 1947-50 107/15, four per cent loan 1960-70 115/11 small lots, five per cent loan 1940-43 111/15, five per cent loan 1939-44, 109/2, five per cent loan 1945-55 121/5 small lot, five and half per cent loan 1938-40 107/14 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1563, Reserve 135.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ord. 77. Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 151.

Coals:—Bengal 283/8, Burrakur 13/7.

Jutes:—Albion 20-/8, Barnagore 138/8, Gourepore 611/8, Howrah 53/5, Kamarhatty 504. t

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/8 small lot, Indian Copper Corporation 2/15, Agra Electric 141, Gorakhpur Electric 5/8, Jubulpore Electric 14/4; Rawalpindi Electric 27, Bengal Telephone Ord. 21/4, Bengal Telephone Pref. 14/13 Rangoon Telephone 15/2, Shahjahanpur Electric 9/7, Indian Iron and Steel 11/7 small lot.

Sugars:—Champaran 22/4, ex. div. Rohtas 21/12 small odd lot.

Teas:—Glelle ord. 10/12, Hanabaree 216/8.

Debentures:—Three and one-fourth per cent 1956-66 Howrah Bridge 103/2.—A.P.

U. S. CROP DETERIORATION

Weekly Weather Report

Temperatures were considerably above normal in the North. Rainfall was substantial in the East and South but negligible elsewhere. Progress continued decidedly satisfactory in the East. Conditions have improved in Texas Gulf, but North Texas, Oklahoma and the Central are all suffering from the drought and the crop is deteriorating substantially with much premature opening.

MONSOON STRONG IN BURMA & BENGAL

POONA, Sept. 3.

The Monsoon has been strong in Burma and from Bengal to east and north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces and East Central India, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Central Provinces East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Kashmir, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Purnea 5 inches; Akyab, Mandalay, Maymyo, Benares, Allahabad, Dalhousie 3 each; Mergui, Amherst, Jalgaiguri, Daltonganj, Lucknow 2 each; Madura 1½; Delhi 1.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease in North-East India, continue to be widespread in lower Burma, East Central India, United Provinces and East and North Punjab.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-9-1936

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .035 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 30.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees 1.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 173 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.38 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.77 inches.

Weather Remarks—Shower and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-9-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GOVT. OF INDIA GRANTS 3 LAKHS FOR MADRAS

For Development Of Co-operative Movement

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Madras Government have decided to bring into operation a scheme of co-operative training and education. The scheme is to be financed from the Government of India grant to the province offered to enable the latter to develop the co-operative movement.

A sum of Rs. 3,03,000 was allocated to the province by the Government of India subject to the condition, among others that this Government should undertake to make at their own cost, suitable arrangements for continuing the training of staff and the teaching members of co-operative societies, so far as this may still be necessary, even after the lapse of the Government of India grant.

A detailed scheme for training was accordingly drawn up by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and approved by the Government and forwarded to the Government of India who have now given their approval to it.—United Press.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6)

"Little Father" Combes, then a member of the French war cabinet of ex-Prime Ministers known on account of the combined age of its members as the Cabinet of the Pyramids. It was this Cabinet which Clemenceau refused to join on the ground that he was too young. He was then seventy-five.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay: Sept. 3.

P & O S N Coy's Mail s s Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons, Capt. R. C. Dane, arrived from London via Southampton, Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy's s s British Lady of 3520 reg tons, Capt. V H Eldridge, arrived from Abadan with fuel oil.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's s s Jalayamuna of 3079 reg tons, Capt P L Matches, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Barala of 1899 reg tons, Capt. E Shepherd arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Kowait, Bushire, Bahrein, Lingah, Henjham, Bunderabbas, Jask, Mascat and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg Coy's s s Jaladuta of 3089 reg tons, Capt. H Martimar Williams, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Sept. 3.

Lionel Edward's s s Braunfels of 4882 reg tons, Capt. W. Reinhard, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P & O S N Coy's s s Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons, Capt W. Pocock, sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Bamora of 1870 reg tons, Capt W. F. Putt, sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons, Capt. G Slowcombe, sailed for Calcutta with passengers and local cargo.

P & O S N Coy's s s Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons, Capt. R. C. Dane, sailed for Kobe, via Colombo and China, Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Capt. A. Tiller, sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay: Sept. 3.

The following steamers entered for loading on 3-9-36:—

S.S. Silverpine (Vol Bros.) for American Ports via Karachi.
" Castalia (Gr. T Co) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Verawal.
" Burjora (M M & Co) for Durban & Mombassa.
" Varsova (M M & Co) for Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal and Karachi.
" Kaiser-I-Hind (M M & Co) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.
" Moncalieri (L T N Co) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

TRADE TENDENCIES

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

In the Ready Market an improved demand was reported. Local mills are slowly buying their requirements of Broach styles from the bull combine. Japan is showing more interest chiefly for Oomra varieties. Forward Market opened steady. Short covering by the Indore operator and jobbers was offset by scattered Bazaar realising. Upcountry reports from Gujerat, Kathiawar and Deccan disclose very poor crop conditions and with poor prospects for any immediate relief from the drought the parity between Broach and Oomras/Bengals continues to widen. Sentiment is now turning bullish in the belief that apart from the serious drought in Gujerat etc., and continued deterioration in the Western belt in America, the next 2 months will see an active political campaign in America prior to the Presidential Election on the 15th November. The Democratic party will have to rely again almost entirely on the agricultural vote and indications are not lacking that the Government in their election manifestoes have promised higher prices for commodities through a revised permanent enactment of the A.A.A., which was invalidated by the Supreme Court. Another drive for higher prices in Silver is also, being visualised following the recent purchases by the American Treasury.

Silver was steady and prices advanced further on continued buying by the Indore operator and outside speculators. Choksis were moderate sellers against their purchases in London.

Seeds.—Linseed opened weak. Prices eased further on heavy speculative liquidation by Bunder and Calcutta operators. Wheat opened easier. Prices early recovered on scattered buying by Karachi operators but towards the close, again relapsed on heavy speculative liquidation and selling by the Indore operator. The weakness is attributed to fears of tenders but once September delivery orders have been accepted prices are expected to recover sharply in view of the present extremely cheap parity with London.

Bears'
HONEYDEW
CIGARETTES
There is only one reason for the great popularity of "Honeydew" and that is REAL TOBACCO VALUE OF CONSISTENT QUALITY. Many of your friends have been smoking "Honeydew" for years. Just try a packet and see for yourself how good they are.
BEARS'
HONEYDEW
CIGARETTES
PUSH THIS END
10 CIGARETTES
2½ annas per packet of 10

ACTIVE SHORT COVERING IN COTTON

Markets Preparing For A Bullish Bureau Report

BOMBAY, September. 3.

A generally cheerful aspect was displayed by the New York cotton market on Wednesday, due largely to foreign buying, while considerable pre-Bureau covering also developed.

The marketing is discounting the Bullish Bureau report due next Tuesday.

There is general tendency to reduce crop estimates and the average is about 15 million bales. The Journal of Commerce puts the crop 10,980,000 bales and condition 59.3 per cent. The highest estimate is about 121 1/2 lacs bales. Taking the average reduction due to deterioration we believe the next Bureau report will be minimum 115 lacs to maximum 119 lacs.

In anticipation of bullish Bureau report, shorts are covering and farmers are holding for higher prices. The present rise appears temporary and we think it safe to sell after the Bureau report.

The New York cotton futures opened steady on Wednesday and advanced on higher Liverpool advices, lower crop estimates domestic trade buying, New Orleans buying and covering which absorbed Southern hedge selling and long liquidation. New outside interest was small. Spot demand was quiet but fair business was put through on old contracts later there was active covering and the market was firm,

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 5 points with October 11.52 and prices advanced further 16 points on active general buying and October was quoted 11.68 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of 16 to 18 points with spot cotton 18 points up at 12.05c per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 19 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 19 points at 12.02c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 6.26. There was Bombay buying and local covering on bullish crop news. Offerings were light. Later there was trade and straddle buying. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 6.73d.

East Indian cotton futures advanced 6 points. Sakels futures closed 9 to 3 points up and Uppers advanced 5 to 8 points. The Alexandria market was very steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 21 points.

"Except that we are, all of us one week older and the market has advanced one week further into the hedge selling season, the facts of today are little different to those reported a week ago.

Although short covering has been in evidence there is still no incentive sufficient to induce speculation to come into the market in volume large enough to start a major upward trend in face of the very considerable hedge selling due over the next eight to ten weeks. Consequently, the market still looks somewhat unconvincing state Messrs. Langley & Co.

Price fixing by the trade has, however, been an encouraging feature. There is still a demand for actual cotton. And the fact that spot, quoted in New York at a premium of 6 points over October on 1st July closed yesterday only 40 on October stresses the continuance of the shake down to normality after the long period of artificiality with nears held to a premium by Government interference.

It is, in our opinion, unwise to underestimate the ultimate effect of the withdrawal of the U. S. Government from the cotton market. The New Deal forced a hand to mouth policy not only on merchants but also on consumers. The end of official interference means that once again merchants and mills can think ahead.

Meanwhile, Messrs. J. Kahn & Company of Dallas, Texas, recently reported that in all their experience they had never known merchants' stocks and mills' stocks to be at such a low ebb.

There are a lot of gaps in the stock position to be filled up as more cotton becomes available.

Recent crop news has been of the mixed variety. Rains in South Texas are reported as excessive while Oklahoma, given only 90 lbs. per acre in the August Bureau, must, presumably, be beyond redemption. But deterioration in the West and Central Belts has been to some extent offset by the improvement in the East. If the August Bureau was accurate, no doubt whether the September figure will be much below 12¼ millions.

Looking ahead, we see little chance of any major upward movement until the hedging is mostly over. There will probably be the seasonal bulge in late October and November. But when the crop is hedged we are more than ever convinced that the cotton outlook will be sounder than it has been for years. And to those to whom figures make an appeal we still say that 13 cents is a likely figure when hedging is over and increasing consumption means increasing hedge lifting."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11.68+21 (3 p.m); Lowest 11.52+05 (10 a.m.).
Liverpool October Highest 6.28 +06; Lowest 6.25+03.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York:—

Correspondents tendency to reduce crop estimate. Crop deterioration and expectation of bullish Bureau estimate. Principal feature was hedge selling relatively small. Better undertone. Looks higher temporarily.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co., New York:—

Price-fixing in anticipation of a bullish report. Good cloth markets. Daily sales of hedges are readily absorbed. Market may work higher temporarily but doubtful if advance can hold. Crop movement will soon be heavy.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Advance owing to nervousness of parties who are "short" and smaller crop estimates. The "basis" is firmer owing to scarcity of freight room. We recommend buying October Liverpool and selling January Liverpool.

New York.—Covering. Trade bought nears influenced by continued reduction in private estimates.

New York.—Private crop estimates average around 1,15,00,000 bales. Look for some covering between now and when the report is issued. Exports running behind last year to date.

New York.—Holders reluctant sellers. Expecting bullish Bureau below twelve million bales. Don't think present prices discount recent deterioration. Recommend purchases.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 2

October	11.65+18
December	77.65+16
January	11.69+17
March	11.73+17
May	11.80+18
July	11.80+16
Middling Spot	12.05+18

ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 2

October	11.62+19
December	11.61+16
January	11.63+16
Middling Spot	12.02+19

NEW YORK

New York, Sept 2

11-00 a.m. RANGES

October	11.57/11.57
December	11.60/11.60
January	11.62/11.62

NOON CALL

October	11.54
December	11.57
January	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 2

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	27,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 2

September	6.36+07
October	6.28+06
November	6.18+04
December	6.18+03
January	6.19+04
February	6.19+04
March	6.19+03
April	6.19+03
May	6.19+03
June	6.18+03
July	6.18+03
August	6.08+03
September	6.02+03
Middling Spot	6.73+08
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	6.26
	6.18

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern belt: Scattered showers
Central belt: Mostly cloudy showers.
Western belt: Generally cloudy.

FORECAST:—

Eastern belt: Cloudy, showers probable.
Central belt: Cloudy, unsettled.
Western belt: Cloudy, showers, probable.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 3

Following a further rise of 18 points in New York cotton futures due to low crop estimates, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 212/12 and declined to Rs. 212/10 on scattered selling. At this level there was general buying on expectations of bullish Bureau report and prices advanced to Rs. 213/8. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened very steady to-day at a rise of 5 points but soon declined 2 points from the opening level which influenced some realising in the local market and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 213. Business was small and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	.....	213	4 0
Oomra D/J.	.....	190	0 0
Bengal D/J.	.....	154	4 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

115 Langli and Co., Kapasin 190.
150 Langli and Co., Chesti 3 on
60 Langli and Co Mandusar 197 1/2
63 Langli and Co., Bhavnagar 5 off
200 Narshi Nagshi Jalgaon 8 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Parbhani 10 on
29 Narshi Nagshi Shendhwa 10 on,
39 Narshi Nagshi Khetia 199 1/2
200 Viram Ladha Jalgaon 8 on
84 Viram Ladha Shirpur 196 1/2
500 Raghavji Kanji Jalgaon 9 on
42 Japan T and Co. Khetia 9 on

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, Sept. 3.

C.P. 1 Fine	.....	208/210
C.P. 2 Fine	.....	201/203
Arvi Fine	.....	201/203
Ellichpur Fine	.....	201/203
Berar Fine	.....	201/203
Khamgaon Fine	.....	201/203
Mulkapur Fine	.....	198/200
Khandesh Fine	.....	198/200
Jalna/Sailu	.....	198/200
Burwah Sanavad	.....	200/202
Mathia	.....	183/188
Broach	.....	218/221
Dhollera	.....	223/225
Punjab/American	.....	210/218
Sindh-American	.....	210/218
Cambodia	.....	253/258
Compta	.....	208/213
Westerns	.....	208/213
Miraj	.....	208/213
Jagadia Ankleshwar	.....	241/245
Surat	.....	245/248
Navsari	.....	255/258
Kampala	.....	345/350

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	...
Central India	49	225
Barsi and Nagar	...	..
Berar	350	350
Central Provinces	141	234
Total Oomras	540	809
Dholera	11	11
Sind-Punjab	146	246
Coompta and Dharwar	307	307
Westerns-Northerns	280	407
Egyptian and African	1,480	1,480
Total	2,664	3,160

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	445	512,208
Japan and China	1,545	1,466,918
Coast Ports	20	37,721
Up-country by Rail	...	227,931
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	64
Total	2,010	2,244,842

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 3.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£38-12-6
Standard Copper 1 months	£38-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£43-5-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.70 cents.
Bombay market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-12-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 40-8-0

Tone:—Very steady.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 2

October	85 3/8d.
December	84 1/2d.
March	81 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept 2

September	1.06 3/4c.
December	1.07 1/4c.
May	1.06 1/4c.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 3.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,817
Linseed	9,042
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,048
Gingellyseed	1,481
Groundnuts	6,861
Castorseed	422
Rice	13,156
Myrabollams	2,906
Cottonseed	3,321
Mowraseed	122
Gram	4,251
Joowar	490
Barley	6
Bajree	1,485
	Tons.
Indian Sugar	1700
Coal	1,700

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 2

BROACH	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.37
Fine (Good staple)	5.52
Superfine (Good staple)	5.67
OOMRA	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.38
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.53
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.68
BENGAL	
Good	4.44
Fully Good	4.54
Fine	4.65

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 3

Yesterday London gold prices were raised 1/2 penny to £6-18-3 and London Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 76.48. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.03 15/32

London silver prices were unchanged at 19 11/16. India bought and sold. Buyers were satisfied. The market was quiet but steady with small Indian speculative buying.

New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 5 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-2 3/8.

The local bullion market opened steady but under scattered selling silver prices ruled easy. The gold market was quiet with a limited enquiry.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD			
Ready	34	3	3
1st Bhadarva	34	3	3
2nd Bhadarva	34	3	3
Aso delivery	34	3	0
SILVER			
Ready	48	14	0
1st Bhadarva	48	14	0
2nd Bhadarva	48	15	6
Aso delivery	49	1	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 2

September	44.97+05
December	45.00+05
March	45.05+05

N. Y. Silver

New York, Sept 2

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 2

Spot	19 11/16
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-18-3

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 131; January 138; May 127 at Cross Rate 5.03 15/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 213 Liverpool May 6.23 Rs. 58 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 213; New York May 11.80 Rs. 47 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.03 15/32

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 2

Broach A/M 1937 opening 212; highest 212 1/4; lowest 211 1/2; closing 211 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 189; highest 189; lowest 186; closing 188 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 153 1/2; highest 153 1/2; lowest 152 1/2; closing 153 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 21 1/2

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 1st September	496
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	496
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	352
Increase	144

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 3

September	211.20+200
November	205.90+200
December	204.80+200
January	204.00+210
March	202.50+220

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Sept 3

T T on London:	
Previous closing	1-2 3/8
To-day's opening	1-2 3/8

Tone: Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 2

F G F SAKELLARIDIS

October	10.29
November	10.14
January	9.56
March	9.65
May	9.48
July	9.31
August	9.31
Middling Spot	10.39

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 2

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept sellers	25/3
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers	25/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept 2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt March April	unquoted
C and F Bombay per cwt March April	unquoted
C and F Karachi per cwt March April	unquoted

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 2-9-36	428000	695000
Receipts Yesterday 2-9-36	27000	35000
Exports to date 2-9-36	199000	320000
Stock at Ports 28-8-36	1276000	1301000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-8-36	1139000	1179000
Stock at Liverpool 28-8-36	748000	501000
Visible Supply 28-8-36	3128000	3221000
Quantity in sight 28-8-36	519000	887000
Quantity out of sight 28-8-36	523000	257000

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 3.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept.	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 Jan. 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16 Jan. 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/8
Banks selling T T	264 1/8
Banks buying T T	262
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	574
Banks buying T T	584
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
2nd instant	5.03 1/2
Japan/London	
3rd instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London	
3rd instant	7.37
Hongkong/London	
3rd instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai/London	
3rd instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris	
2nd instant	76.48
London/Belgium	
2nd instant	29.81 1/2
London/Switzerland	
2nd instant	15.43 3/4
London/Berlin	
2nd instant	12.51
London/Stockholm	
2nd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
2nd instant	5.03 5/16
London/Amsterdam	
2nd instant	7.41

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 1st instant	£6-18-2 1/2
Gold 2nd instant	£6-18-3
Silver London Ready	
1st instant	19 11/16
2nd instant	19 11/16
Silver London Forward	
1st instant	19 11/16
2nd instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready.	
1st instant	45
2nd instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
1st instant	9/16 p.c.
2nd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
1st instant	3/4 p.c.
2nd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	6/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:+

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	14
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	73
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	24
Consolidated Gas Edison	43 1/2
United Corporation	7 1/2
Western Union Telg	86 1/4
New York Central	48 3/4
Erie R R	18
Pennsylvania R R	39
Union Pacific R R	140
Bethelehem Steel	68
United States Steel	70 1/4
Amr Tobacco B	102
Amr Car and Foundry	45
Chrysler	114
Allied Stores	13
Distillers Seagram	25 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 3/4
General Motor	67
General Electric	48
Kelvinator	20
American Radiator	23
St Oil of N J	64
Socony	13 1/4
Hiram Walker	40
National Dairy	27 1/2
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	41 1/2
Amr Celanese	27
Sun Life of Canada	460
Int Nickel of Canada	54 1/4
North Amr Com	33
Montgomery Ward	48
Southern Pacific	43
Youngtown Sheet	83

Market firmer. Railroads acting well. U S Steel operating 69 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 2

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.03 5/16
Paris	76.48
Berlin	12.51
Madrid	nominal 41.25
Amsterdam	7.41
Brussels	29.81 1/2
Milan	65.93
Berne	15.43 3/4
Prague	121.81

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 2

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per per cent 1960/69	£118 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 pe rcent	£115 1/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£102 1/2
National Bank of India	£47
P and O Banking Corpration	£10

SCATTERED SELLING IN STEEL SHARES

Market Feels Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

The local share bazar opened steady but in the absence of any important support, prices ruled easy on scattered selling in Tata Steel shares. Other sections were also quiet with a limited turnover.

As pointed out before, the market is left at the disposal of Jobbers who are always found eager to book small profits as they accrue on either side. The market is becoming uninteresting and is losing attraction.

Cement shares, the sound section on the Exchange is also now losing confidence. Several new Cement companies are likely to come in existence if the Cement Merger becomes an accomplished fact. In some quarters it is said that the present valuation based on productive capacity is likely to have unfavourable effect on the prospective situation of the new Merger concern.

Cotton Mill shares are sagging. There is no friend of cotton mill shares, although present prices as compared with last year's tops are substantially low. Even at the present low quotations there are no buyers. In some scrips oversold state brings steady tone but all upturns attract new sellers.

Hydro Electric shares are grinding around present level and Tata Steel shares are fluctuating irregularly without any definite tendency. It is claimed that our Steel industry is in a sound condition but the market position is weak and without buyers cannot rise. Such buyers are hesitant and we do not expect them to come in unless prices become sufficiently attractive.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, September 3.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	283	12
500	Bombay Cotton	10	0
250	B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	650	10
250	Bradbury	62	0
100	Century (nil)	118	2
100	Central India (Rs. 4)	221	4
100	Colaba (nil)	117	8
100	Coorla	90	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	287	8
	I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100	Finlay (nil)	112	8
100	Gokak (Rs. 5)	187	8
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100	Indore (nil.)	36	4
100	Khatau	57	8
100	Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	209	6
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
100	Madhavji	6	8
250	Madras United	25	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	600	0
250	Model	40	0
50	Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200	New Great (nil)	123	2
100	Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262	8
25	Sassoon Silk (nil)	35	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1,240	0
50	Simplex (Rs. 1/8)	61	14
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	162	8
100	Swan (nil)	80	0
25	Tata (nil)	9	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165	0
1000	Western	800	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	34	0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	131	4
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1555	0
125-50	I. Contv (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
100	Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	6

CEMENTS

10	Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34	8
70	Gwalior (Rs. 3)	126	4
160	Indian (Rs. 24)	478	2
40	Katni def (101-15)	2102	8
100	Katni Ord. (Rs. 6)	345	0
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	268	12
100	Punjab (Rs. 12)	25	0
100	Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	472	8
70	United (Rs. (2-8) XD	139	8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
15-75	New India (1-4)	44	12
200	Oriental (125)	5310	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
1,000	Andhra Valley (30)	1671	4
10	Ajmer (As 4)	13	14
40	B'bay Tram (2-8) X.R.	154	6
100	Bombay Suburban	215	0
10	Broach	12	14
100	Karachi (4)	241	4
100	Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 8)	194	11
1000	Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1631	4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100	C. Province	99	8
100	Dhond Baramati	106	8
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	103	4
100	Pachora Jamner	99	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500	Tapty Valley	775	0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur (As. 6)	37	4
30	Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	716	4
75	Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	183	4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	233	12
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs.10-2)	200	12
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	290	0
125	Bombay Burma	488	12
50	Bombay Burma (Com. (4)	165	10
8sh.	B.B. Petrol (nil)	5-11-8	
50	B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116	4
100	I. Bleaching (nil)	116	4
100	I. Radio defd. (12)	540	0
100	I. Radio ord. (15)	537	8
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583	12
15	Scindia (As. 6)	18	15
30	Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	80	8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	16	12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5	p.c. Central India	533	12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Hydro	163	2
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,520	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198	2
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	8
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 2

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb sellers	34
Wheat Barletta Russo	nominal
Wheat South Australian Sept Oct sellers	38

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 3

Century (130)	123 118
Bombay Dyeing (651/4)	655 651 652 650
Kohinoor (208/12)	209 208 209/6
Central India (222/8)	223 224 221
New Great (123/2)	122 123 122
Simplex (61/14)	61/14
Swadeshi (163/12)	166 162 163 162/8
Bundi (34/12)	35 34/14 34/8
I Cement (484/6)	485 473 478 477 478/2
Punjab (25)	25/2 25
Shahabad (480/10)	480 471
Andhra (1677/8)	1677 1671
Tata Hydro (193/2)	195/5 194/11 194/15
Tata Power (1637/8)	1637 1638 1631
Tram Ord. (153/12)	154/6 X. Right.
T Steel Defd (722/8)	725 720 716
T Steel Ord (184/4)	184/12 184/4 184/8 183/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref (165/8)	165/12 165/8
Bellapur (201/14)	202 203 200/10
B Steam (290)	290
B Burma (494/6)	495 488

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 3

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/3/0
3 per cent 1951/54 104/2
3 per cent 1941 104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/13
4 per cent 1943 111/8
4 per cent 1960/70 115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/9

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1956 131
6 per cent B P T 1953 121-4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper ruled firm. Other scrips were also firm on account of shortage of scrips. Settlement delivery is quoted at Rs. 99/12

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 2

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	87 3/8 x.d.
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/4 x.d.
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept 2

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept 2

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 7

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 2

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers 7 3/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 2

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Sept sellers	£11-15-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£14-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-0-0

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 2.

December	2.71
January	2.47—01
May	2.48
July	2.50

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 3

Java ready	13 9 0
A/S shipment	3 11 6
O/D shipment	3 12 6
Saraya ready	13 1 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F. 2.50

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1936

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

Assembly President Justifies His Stand

"Ruling Absolutely Correct"

His Concern To Uphold Dignity Of Chair

"Bound To Give Govt. Opportunity To Forward Their Case"

SIMLA, September 3.

Sir Abdur Rahim commenced the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly to-day with a statement, which he took fifteen minutes to make, regarding yesterday's unusual events.

He pointed out that further reflection had confirmed the view that his ruling was right. He wanted the Opposition parties to consider the position calmly and then act.

He was not eager to get elected to the Chair nor would he have a moment's regret if he exchanged the Chair with the floor of the House, but so long as he was in the Chair the Chair rulings must be respected.

Tense Atmosphere

The Legislative Assembly met to-day in a tense atmosphere. Congress, Nationalist and Independent members who walked out yesterday were in their seats.

Sir Abdur Rahim, taking the Chair, made the following statement:—

"Before resuming business, I consider it essential for the proper conduct of the proceedings of the Assembly to make a statement with reference to the incident last evening. The incident was unusual and the walk-out accompanied by shouts of "Shame, Shame" was a demonstration against the ruling of the Chair if not against the occupant of the Chair himself.

"I do not propose to give an explanation regarding the ruling. I may say at once that on further reflection I am confirmed that my ruling was absolutely correct. Government: "Hear, Hear:" Opposition: "oh"). My ruling is there and I abide by it.

"What happened yesterday was this:

Mr. A Chettiar moved an adjournment in order to consider conduct of Government in reducing textile duties on imports from United Kingdom without consulting the Legislature. After Mr. Chettiar, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi who does not belong to any group spoke on the constitutional aspect of the case. Mr. Ramsay Scott spoke on behalf of the European group against the motion, followed by Sir Srinivas Sarma, a nominated member not belonging to any group. Then followed Mr. K. K. Malaviya, after him Dr. Ziauddin, and then Mr. Pant, the Congress leader, whose speech was replied to by Mr. James of the European Group.

SHOUTS FOR CLOSURE AND AFTER.

Then Mr. Joshi spoke as the Labour representative. Then several shouted for closure, and I from the chair asked if any member of Government wished to speak. It was time they did. Thereupon, Sir Mohamed Zafrullah, Commerce Member, replied on the debate. In the meantime Mr. Asaf Ali, Chief Whip of the Congress Party, came to (the?) more than once. He came almost immediately after the mover's speech, and said that the Congress Party did not propose putting up any other speaker, implying thereby that they wanted a division on the motion, and that the debate be closed as early as possible. I told him plainly then and afterwards that all depended on how the debate went on; it was an important matter.

WHAT SATYAMURTI SAID.

"After Sir Mohamed Zafrullah had spoken, Mr. Satyamurti also approached me, and said that closure be accepted as it was the intention of Government that the Finance Member should ask leave to speak so that there would be no division. I told him that if the Finance Member wanted to intervene in the debate I would have to give him an opportunity as his Department was also affected by the motion. The Secretary, Legislative Department, also intimated to me that the Finance Member wanted to participate in the debate.

Therefore, when I saw Sir James Grigg rise, I called upon him to speak. At that time the Leader of the Congress Party rose and said that this was a mere subterfuge so that there might be no division. Whatever is the quarrel and attitude of the two Parties towards each other, the Chair has no concern whatever.

NO IMPUTATION OF MOTIVES.

The Chair is not in a position to impute motives to any party in the Assembly or any individual member (Hear, hear.) I made it clear that if on an important motion like this the Finance Member wanted to speak I was bound under the rules and standing orders to give him an opportunity. I need hardly remind the House that the motion was a censure on the Government for reducing the import duty. The debate raised constitutional issues. Various parties were interested in the textile industry, British commercial interests, consumers, general public, taxpayers and the two departments concerned. Considering the nature of the motion, I cannot say that time was unnecessarily taken up by so many speakers.".

In fact I find that those who participated in the debate stressed certain special view-points wherein they were interested, and I am bound to give the Government an opportunity to put forward their case. I told Government benches that I expected members of Government concerned in the subject to participate earlier in the debate (Opposition: Hear, hear.) I made that absolutely clear, and then made it equally clear as things happened that I was bound to give a chance to the Finance Member to make his speech.

CRIES AND COUNTER-CRIES OF SHAME.

I may say as regards yesterday's demonstration, whether any member chooses to remain in the House in any particular debate or not is not the concern of the Chair, but the demonstration was against the Chair and against the ruling of the Chair. The Chair is always willing to listen, and does listen to any view-point raised, but once the Chair gives its ruling every member in every section of the House accept the ruling in good faith (Hear, hear). I need hardly assure the House that so long as I occupy the chair I shall do my best to uphold the dignity of the chair and enforce the rules of the standing orders. I may also mention that latterly I received and my office received two or three letters from members of the Congress Party specially calling in question my decision or ruling couched in very disrespectful tone; (Sir Mohd. Yakub: Shame. Opposition: "shame," 'shame on you'). I have ruled that this is not a parliamentary expression. (opposition: that side started it).

President: I am addressing both sides and asking them to respect my ruling.

ACCEPT RULING CHEERFULLY

Continuing, the President said: having regard to what happened and tendency, I have observed recently I want to make it clear that there is procedure whereby the House can stress want of confidence in the Chair, but so long as that procedure is not adopted they should accept the ruling of the Chair cheerfully and submit to it without demonstration. So far as I am personally concerned, every member knows that I am not eager to occupy the Chair. I assure the House that it will not cause me a moment's regret if the House would have me rather on the floor of the House than in the Chair. I do not want debate on this. I want members to think over the situation calmly. I will give them early opportunity for expression of their views."

Both Mr. Desai and Mr. Aney were absent at the time of the president's statement.

CONSIDER CALMLY.

Mr. Satyamurti: I hope when we have considered the statement you will give us an opportunity to make our statement.

The President: I will give them time to think over the situation calmly and dispassionately.

Mustapha el Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, and the members of the Delegation, which he took to London for the signing of the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, are seen here leaving their hotel for the Foreign Office to see Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Minister. Nahas Pasha is standing in front.
(By Air Mail).

BENGAL AND AWARD

Congress Committee To Agitate For Its Rejection

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee unanimously decided to-night to carry on agitation for rejection of the Communal Award, in and outside the legislatures as it was of the opinion that the Congress Election Manifesto in putting a ban on one-sided agitation against the Award must have meant agitation by the Hindus.

But according to the Committee agitation by the Provincial Congress Committee against the Communal Award would not be interpreted as one-sided claiming as it (the Congress organisation) does to be an organisation of all communities and creeds.

The logical conclusion of to-night's decision is that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will run candidates at the next election on the basis of total rejection of the Communal Award.—United Press.

Fined Under Arms Act

CHINSURAH, Sept. 2.

The Receiver of the Tarakeswar Estate, who was prosecuted under Section 22 of the Arms Act before Mr. K. C. Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate, Chinsurah, was found guilty and fined Re. 1 or detention till the rising of the court.

It was alleged that a gun, the licence for which was granted in favour of the accused, was used by a sentry of the Estate without the retainer's licence.—United Press.

India's Irreparable Loss

Activities Towards India's Cause

Dr. Sunderland Counteracted Anti-Indian Propaganda In U. S.

In the death, reported yesterday, of Dr. Jabez T. Sunderland, India has lost one of her most ardent friends.

Sunderland tried his best, and succeeded to a great extent, in counteracting the anti-Indian propaganda carried on by Katherine Mayo, and some of the British Die-Hards who went to America with the avowed object of painting and presenting a false picture of India to their nationals, thus creating an evil influence in that country.

His knowledge about India was profound, as he had made a deep study—historical, political and cultural—of this country and its people. In order to keep himself in touch with India and to be up-to-date regarding Indian affairs, Dr. Sunderland was subscribing for not less than seven Indian dailies—not to mention scores of other Indian journals.

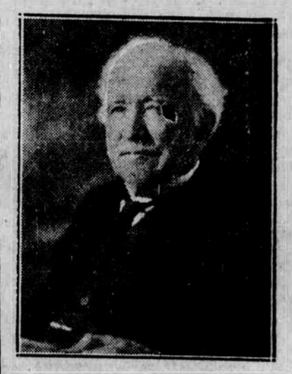
He was a regular contributor to the columns of the "Modern Review" (Calcutta). He had written, among others, two big books on India, viz., "India in Bondage" and "India, America and World Brotherhood," interpreting India's case and cause before the world in general and the United States in particular. Dr. Sunderland occasionally contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle" and sent a special message to the Special Number of the paper issued on the occasion of the Congress session in Lucknow.

Banned Book

It will be recalled that the publication of "India in Bondage" created not a little furore in the Bengal Secretariat and the local Government chose to ban the book.

"India in Bondage" was being published serially in the "Modern Review" for nearly a year-and-a-half, but during this time the Bengal Government did not think that there was anything wrong or seditious in it.

But, somehow, immediately it was put on the market in a book form, the local Government saw "red" in it and banned it from exhibition or possession.



REV. J. T. SUNDERLAND

When the matter was brought before the Bengal Legislative Council and members challenged the Government specially to point out any incriminatory or seditious passage's in the book, they failed to do so.

When questioned, why then the book was proscribed, the local Government could not give any satisfactory reply. In fact, the Law Member admitted that, neither he nor any member of the Secretariat had even read the book! Still, it was banned, for reasons, he could not put forth.

Active To Last

In spite of the fact that he was approaching his centenary (he was 94 at the time of his death), Dr. Sunderland was unceasingly taking an active part in propagating India's cause and that of world peace and brotherhood, by public lectures, writings and in pulpit preachings.

India's loss in his death is irreparable, Sunderland being one of the very few Americans who presented a true picture of India to the people of the United States, the other outstanding friend of India being the Rev. J. Haynes Holmes.

Famous Kali Temple Robbed

AGARTALA, Sept. 1.

Gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,00,000 were removed from the idol of the deity by the decoits who raided at night the Kali temple at Kamalasagar.

The gang armed with deadly weapons, surprised the priest, gagged him, took the keys from him and then ransacked the temple.

Several passers-by it is stated were mercilessly beaten by the gang. The dacoits escaped before the police arrived.

The temple was erected by Maharaja Bijay Manikya of Tripura—contemporary of Emperor Akbar.—United Press.

China will be strongly represented at the September meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, when the question of revision of the Covenant is expected to come up for discussion.

The Chinese delegation, it is authoritatively learnt, will comprise of Dr. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to France, Mr. Quo Tai-Chi, Ambassador to Britain, and Dr. Victor Hoo, Minister to Switzerland.—Reuter.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

WORKING FRANTICALLY WITH A JIMMY, DONAVAN FINALLY BREAKS OPEN THE LOCKED DOOR----
8-7
HE'S GONE--IF I EVER GET MY HANDS ON HIM--HOW'S YOUR HEAD, WADE?
NEVER MIND ME--FIND THE 'PHONE!
POLICE?--GET OUT HERE AT ONCE--WENTFORD'S MURDERED!--SEND OUT AN ALARM FOR A TALL, THIN MAN WITH A PALE FACE--HE'S THE KILLER!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN--PALE?--HIS FACE WAS BLACK AS THE ACE OF SPADES!
I SAW HIS HANDS, DONAVAN--HE USED THIS BURNT CORK FOR A DISGUISE, BUT HE FORGOT TO PUT IT ON HIS HANDS!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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